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PROGRAM

AT WASHINGTON

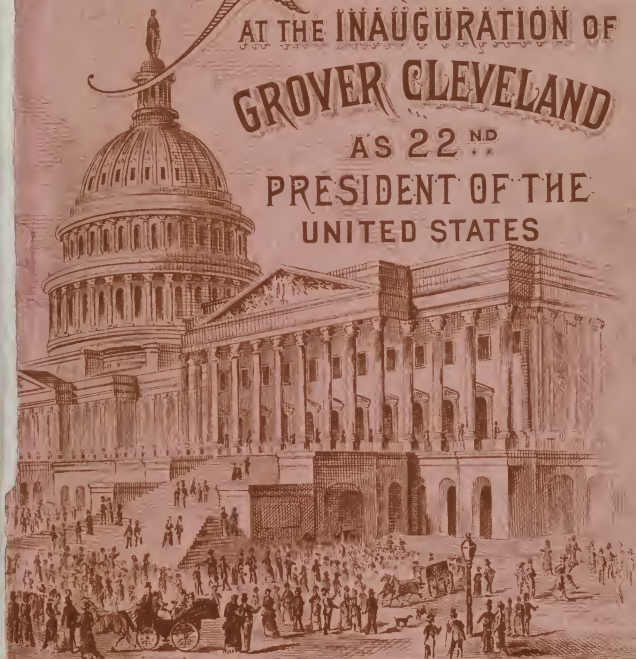
MARCH 4TH 1885

AT THE INAUGURATION OF

GROVER CLEVELAND

AS 22ND

PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES



J. H. SOULÉ & CO., WASHINGTON, PUBLISHERS.

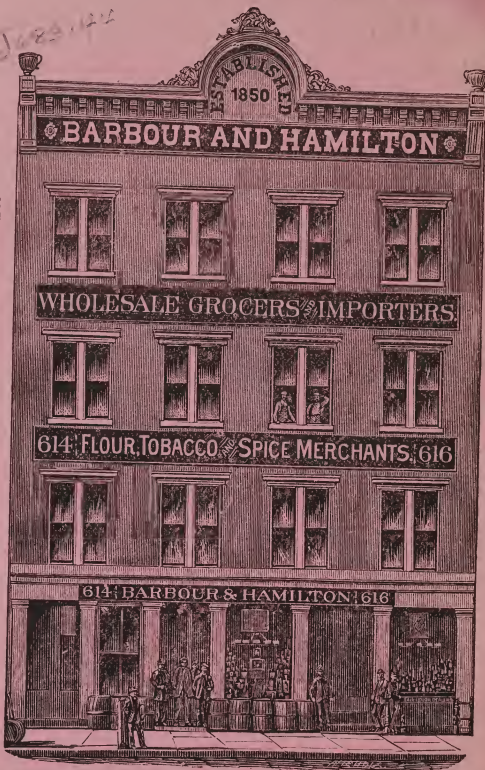
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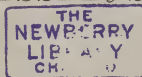
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PROPRIETORS.



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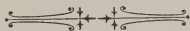
1115 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

 Sole Agents for STRAITON & STORM for the DISTRICT
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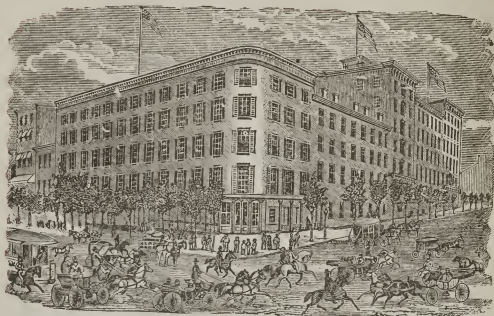
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CAPTAIN.



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WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S.



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ings, and other places of interest.*

O. G. STAPLES,

LATE OF THE THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE,

PROPRIETOR.

THE PROGRAM

OF THE

CEREMONIES AT WASHINGTON

MARCH 4, 1885.

VISITING MILITARY.

WHERE THEY ARE QUARTERED.

- GEN. HARTRANFT AND STAFF—Riggs House, 15th Street.
1st Penna. N. G.—I Street near New Jersey Avenue.
2d Penna. N. G.—417 Seventh Street, N. W.
3d Penna. N. G.—Abner's, E Street between 7th and 8th, N. W.
4th Penna. N. G.—Lincoln Post Hall, corner 7th and L., N. W.
5th Penna. N. G.—Corner 17th and New York Avenue, N. W.
6th Penna. N. G.—Navy Yard, S. E.
8th Penna. N. G.—War Department Building.
9th Penna. N. G.—do.
10th Penna. N. G.—Post Office Building.
12th Penna. N. G.—Rifles Armory, G Street between 9th and 10th.
13th Penna. N. G.—War Department Building.
14th Penna. N. G.—Masonic Hall, corner 9th and F, N. W.
15th Penna. N. G.—320 8th Street, N. W.
16th Penna. N. G.—Court House, head of 4½ Street, N. W.
18th Penna. N. G.—22d and Penna. Avenue, N. W.
State Fencibles—Baltimore and Potomac Depot.
Battery A. Penna. Artillery—City Hall.
Battery B, Penna. Artillery—Navy Yard.
Sheridan Troop, Penna. Cavalry—do.
Jackson Corps, Albany, N. Y.—Riggs House, 15th Street.
37th Co., Schenectady, N. Y.—Hall, corner 7th and D Streets.
"Grenadiers Rochambeau."—Marinis Hall, E Street N. W.
5th Maryland Regiment—do.
Augusta, Ga., Light Infantry—29 H Street, N. W.
Virginia Brigade—Patent Office Building.
Charlotte, N. C., Riflemen—do.
Co. C 16th Ohio N. G. (Sandusky)—Baltimore and Ohio Depot.
Co. C 3d New Jersey N. G. (Elizabeth)—Navy Yard.
69th New York N. G.—Winder's Building, 17th Street.

THE MORNING.

The morning of the 4th day of March will be ushered in with a salute of one hundred guns, in honor of the occasion, which is at once a national anniversary of the birth of the Republic and a renewal of the form of government by the Constitution, under which the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

has reached a position among nations that is unexampled in history.

The necessity of keeping the streets and avenues clear during the forenoon, in order that the great bodies of troops may move into position, precludes any public display or ceremony during those hours. Every moment of that brief period will be required to enable spectators to reach their seats on the various grand stands and balconies, and so dispose themselves that when the procession commences to move there may be no possible disturbance or discomfort among visitors or citizens during its progress.

Strangers are especially cautioned to locate themselves definitely at some point of observation before the procession moves, as it will be quite impossible for them to attempt to reach any desirable point after that hour.

The President-elect will take the oath of office and deliver his inaugural address from a platform erected in front of the central portico of the

EASTERN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL,

as near 12 o'clock, noon, as possible, and those wishing to be present at that ceremony should reach that point as early as possible. The propriety of this advice cannot be too strongly urged upon visitors who are desirous of avoiding the inevitable crowd.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

Owing to the limited capacity of the Capitol building, and its total inability to accommodate any large number of the strangers in Washington to witness the Inaugural ceremonies, admission to that building, during the morning of the 4th of March, will be only upon passes issued by the Senate Committee on the Inaugural ceremonies. To such as possess these passes, the proceedings in either House, attending the closing hours of the 48th Congress, will be especially interesting.

The point of greatest attraction will be the Senate Chamber, in the north wing. During the hour between eleven and twelve, the invited guests of the Senate will gather in its ante and reception rooms, and as rapidly as possible be shown to the places assigned them. These guests include the members of the out-going Cabinet, the Foreign Legations, the Governors of the States, Representatives in Congress, and distinguished citizens; the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, their staffs, and prominent officers of both services; the Supreme Court of the United States, and judges of minor Federal and State courts.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, noon, the Senate Committee consisting of Senators Sherman, of Ohio, Hawley, of Connecticut, and Ransom, of North Carolina, will enter, escorting the President of the United States, Mr. Arthur, the President-elect, Mr. Cleveland, and the Vice-President-elect, Mr. Hendricks. The Senate and its guests will receive them standing. The committee will escort the Vice-President-elect to the President of the Senate, who, after receiving him, will present him to the assemblage, which act of official etiquette he will acknowledge in a brief address.

The oath of office will then be administered to Mr. Hendricks by the President of the Senate, Mr. Edmunds, after which the latter will take leave of the Senate as its presiding officer. This concluded, the entire assemblage, headed by the in-coming and out-going Presidents, will proceed to

THE EASTERN PORTICO OF THE CAPITOL,

where the ceremonies will continue, under the following arrangement and order:

PRAYER.

Administration of the oath of office to the President-elect by Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, after which

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Will deliver his Inaugural Address.

After the close of these ceremonies, the Presidential party will take carriages, and proceed immediately to the Grand Stand in front of the White House, where they will review the procession.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The following will be the Order of Procession:

It is quite probable that there will be some few immaterial changes as to *the Order* in which the organizations may march in line; as such changes are inseparable from the difficulty always experienced in moving so large a body of men. In all essential particulars the following order of procession is correct:

Platoon, Mounted Police.

GRAND MARSHAL.

Major General Henry W. Slocum, New York.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

Brigadier General Albert Ordway, Mass.

Aides.

FIRST DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL ROMEYN B. AYERS, U. S. ARMY, COMMANDING.

Staff.

U. S. Artillery Battalion, Major L. L. Livingstone, Commanding.

Battery M, 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. J. G. Ramsay; Battery L, 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Litchfield; Battery I, 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Vose; Battery G, 1st U. S. Artillery, Capt. Ingalls; Battery K, 2d U. S. Artillery,

Capt. Calef; Battery I, 4th U. S. Artillery, Capt. Campbell. Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery, Capt. Morris; Battery B, 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Maurice; Battery D, 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Howell; Battery H, 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Wilson; Battery C, 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Graves; Light Battery A, 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Hamilton.

U. S. Marine Corps Battalion, Capt. J. H. Higbee, Commanding.

Washington Light Infantry Corps—Col. W. G. Moore, Commanding. Co. A., Captain Dalton; Co. B., Capt. Ross; Co. C., Capt. Entwisle; Co. D., Capt. Miller.

National Rifles, Washington—Capt. Jonas Oyster.

National Rifle Cadets—Capt. C. S. Domer.

Washington Continentals—Capt. Geo. F. Timms.

Union Veteran Corps (Old Guard)—Capt. S. E. Thomasen.

Union Veteran Corps (1st Co.)—Capt. M. A. Dillon.

Emmett Guards, Washington—Capt. W. H. Murphy.

Washington Rifle Corps—Capt. Geo. F. Hammar.

Arthur Rifles, Washington—Lieut. Col. H. W. Rollins; Co. A, Capt. Selham; Co. B, Capt. Rollins.

Corcoran Cadets, Washington—Lieut. Col. Edward Woltz. Co. A, Capt. Edwards; Co. B, Capt. Daly.

Washington High School Cadets—Major Frederick Sohon.

Washington Cadet Corps—Major C. A. Fleetwood. Co. A, Capt. A. Brooks; Co. B, Capt. J. R. Brooks; Co. C, Capt. Lee.

Capital City Guard—Co. A, Capt. Thomas S. Kelley.

Capital City Guard—Co. B, Capt. W. P. Gray.

Butler Zouaves, Washington—Capt. C. B. Gray.

President's Mounted Guard, Washington—Major Geo. A. Armes, Commanding. Virginia Club, Capt. W. A. Dinwiddie; Maryland Club, Capt. B. W. Summy; Washington Club, Capt. Thos. E. Hunter; Georgetown Club, Capt. A. Fox.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Department of the Potomac.

N. M. BROOKS, COMMANDER.

John Cameron, *Asst. Adjt. General*.

John A. Rawlings Post, No. 1, H. E. Weaver, Commander.

Kit Carson Post, No. 2, M. L. Hopkins, Commander.

Lincoln Post, No. 3, H. H. Smith, Commander.

O. P. Morton Post, No. 4, ————.

Geo. G. Meade Post, No. 5, J. B. Dowd, Commander.

John F. Reynolds Post, No. 6, T. E. Faunce, Commander.

J. A. Garfield Post, No. 7, J. H. Jochum, Commander.

Burnside Post, No. 8, C. H. Ingram, Commander.

Charles Sumner Post, No. 9, G. M. Arnold, Commander.

Farragut Post, No. 10, W. T. Van Doren, Commander.

Department of Maryland,

Escorted by Duskane Post of Baltimore.

SECOND DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT, COMMANDING.

Staff.

Lieut. Col. George H. North, *Assistant Adjutant General*.

Lieut. Col. J. Ewing Mears, *Medical Director*.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Greene, *Division Quartermaster*.

Lieut. Col. S. S. Hartranft, *Division Commissary*.

Lieut. Col. Silas W. Pettit, *Judge Advocate*.

Lieut. Col. Edward O. Shakespeare, *Inspector Rifle Practice*.

Aides-de-Camp.—Major John B. Compton, Major William W. Brown, Major Charles E. Richmond, Major Edward W. Patton, Major Walter G. Wilson, Major E. Perot Ogden.

First Brigade.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. R. SNOWDEN, COMMANDING.

Staff.

Major Alexander Krumbhar, *Assistant Adjutant General*.

Major A. Lawrence Wetherill, *Inspector*.

Major Ralph F. Cullinan, *Quartermaster*.

Major Rush S. Huidekoper, *Brigade Surgeon*.

Major James W. Cooke, *Commissary*.

Major William Struthers, *Ordnance Officer*.

Major Robert Struthers, *Judge Advocate*.

Aides-de-Camp.—Captain Charles H. Townsend, Captain Robert Vaux.

Battery A Light Artillery, Philadelphia.—Capt. M. C. Stafford.

Gray Invincibles, Philadelphia.—Capt. John T. Kennard.

State Fencibles, Philadelphia.—Major John W. Ryan.

Co. A, Capt. Geo. W. Moser; Co. B, Capt. W. W. Chew; Co. C, Capt.

Edwd. E. Packer; Co. D, Capt. John H. Sutterlee.

1st. Regiment Penna. N. G.—Col. Theo. E. Wiedershiem, Commanding.

Co. A, Capt. Rose; Co. B, Capt. Good; Co. C, Capt. Conrad; Co. D,

Capt. Hastings; Co. E, Capt. Muldoon; Co. F, Capt. Huffington; Co. G,

Capt. Williams; Co. H, Capt. Collins; Co. I, Capt. Koons; Co. K, Capt.

Gilmore. All Philadelphia.

2d Regiment Penna. N. G.—Col. Robert P. Dechert, Commanding.

Co. A, Capt. Durang; Co. B, Capt. Weaver; Co. C, Capt. Rose; Co. D,

Capt. Stevenson; Co. E, Capt. Jacobus; Co. F, Capt. Worman; Co. G, Capt.

Hughes; Co. H, Capt. Ahrens; Co. I, Capt. Prime; Co. K, Capt. Weaver.

3d Regiment Penna. N. G.—Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., Commanding.

Co. A, Capt. Gladding; Co. B, Capt. Harris; Co. D, Capt. Lee; Co. E, Capt.

Neely; Co. F, Capt. Thompson; Co. G, Capt. Ryan; Co. H, Capt. Hu-

guet. All Philadelphia.

6th Regiment Penna. N. G.—Col. John W. Schall, Commanding.

Co. A, Pottstown, Capt. Shenton; Co. B, Chester, Capt. Sweeny; Co. C,

Conshohocken, Capt. Nungesser; Co. D, Phoenixville, Capt. Walters; Co.

F, Norristown, Capt. Jacobs; Co. G, Doylestown, Capt. Hargrave; Co. H,

Media, Capt. Cummins; Co. I, West Chester, Capt. Evans.

Second Brigade.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER, *Commanding*.

Staff.

Major Daniel S. Keller, *Assistant Adjutant General*.

Major James P. Sayer, *Inspector*.

Major Samuel W. Hill, *Quartermaster*.

Major E. J. Miller, *Surgeon*.

Major Austin Curtin, *Commissary*.

Major D. Stewart Elliott, *Ordnance Officer*.

Aides-de-Camp.—Captain Samuel W. McElroy, Captain H. Herbert Weaver.

Sheridan Troop.—Cavalry, Captain C. S. W. Jones.

Battery B Light Artillery.—Captain Alfred E. Hunt.

5th Regiment Penna. N. G..—Col. Daniel H. Hastings, Commanding.

Co. A, Ebensburg, Capt. Jones; Co. B, Bellefonte, Capt. Mullen; Co. D, Altoona, Capt. Guthrie; Co. F, Indiana, Capt. Braughler; Co. G, Lewistown, Capt. Elder; Co. H, Johnstown, Capt. Carswell; Co. I, Bedford, Capt. Mickel.

10th Regiment Penna. N. G..—Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, Commanding.
Co. A, Monongahela, Capt. Armstrong; Co. B, New Brighton, Capt. Sherwood; Co. C, Uniontown, Capt. Campbell; Co. D, Freedom, Capt. McCaskey; Co. E, West Bridgewater, Capt. McCabe; Co. H, Washington, Capt. Vankirk; Co. I, Greensburg, Capt. Koonan; Co. K, Waynesburg, Capt. Wiley.

14th Regiment Penna. N. G..—Col. James Glenn, Commanding.

Co. A, Pittsburgh, Capt. Huff; Co. B, Pittsburgh, Capt. McClung; Co. C, Oakdale, Capt. Nesbit; Co. E, Pittsburgh, Capt. Graham; Co. G, Pittsburgh, Capt. Jeffries; Co. I, Pittsburgh, Capt. Thompson; Co. K, Mansfield, Capt. Glenn.

15th Regiment Penna. N. G..—Col. William A. Kreps, Commanding.

Co. A, Erie, Capt. Baxter; Co. B, Meadville, Capt. Phillips; Co. C, Erie, Capt. Crawford; Co. D, Clarion, Capt. Nail; Co. E, Butler, Capt. Mechling; Co. G, Sharon, Capt. Barker; Co. K, Greenville, Capt. Bradon.

16th Regiment Penna. N. G..—Col. John A. Wiley, Commanding.

Co. A, Corry, Capt. Brown; Co. C, Bradford, Capt. Fox; Co. D, Oil City, Capt. Cowell; Co. E, Cooperstown, Capt. Ray; Co. F, Franklin, Capt. Rickards; Co. H, Ridgway, Capt. Horton; Co. I, Warren, Capt. Parmlee; Co. K, Titusville, Capt. Herron.

18th Regiment Penna. N. G..—Col. Norman M. Smith, Commanding.

Co. A, Allegheny, Capt. Kay; Co. B, Pittsburgh, Capt. Rutledge; Co. C, Allegheny, Capt. Hamilton; Co. D, Pittsburgh, Capt. Shriver; Co. E, Pittsburgh, Capt. Straub; Co. F, Pittsburgh, Capt. Carskaddon; Co. G, Pittsburgh, Capt. Lea; Co. H, Pittsburgh, Capt. Simmons; Co. I, McKeesport, Capt. Spear; Co. K, McKeesport, Capt. Adams.

Third Brigade.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. K. SIGFRIED, *Commanding*.

Staff.

Major J. Wesley Awl, *Assistant Adjutant General*.

Major W. S. Moorhead, *Inspector*.

Major J. M. Lowery, *Quartermaster*.

Major William S. Cummings, *Brigade Surgeon*.

Major Thomas F. Penman, *Ordnance Officer*.

Major Thomas D. Lewis, *Commissary*.

Major S. S. Starkweather, *Judge Advocate*.

Aides-de-Camp.—Captain John M. Bowman, Captain William E. Jones.

Battery C, Light Artillery.—Captain John Denithorne, Jr.

4th Regiment, Penna. N. G..—Col. T. H. Good, Commanding.

Co. A, Reading, Capt. Stahr; Co. B, Allentown, Capt. Lehr; Co. C, Co-

lumbia, Capt. Case; Co. D, Allentown, Capt. Reichard; Co. E, Hamburg, Capt. Seaman; Co. F, Pottsville, Capt. Henning; Co. G, Pine Grove, Capt. Earnest; Co. H, Slatington, Capt. McDowell; Co. I, Catasauqua, Capt. Bartholomew.

8th Regiment, Penna. N. G.—Col. J. P. S. Gobin, Commanding.

Co. A, York, Capt. Strine; Co. B, Tamaqua, Capt. Guss; Co. C, Lancaster, Capt. M. F. Bowers; Co. D, Harrisburg, Capt. Thos. Malony; Co. E, Mahanoy, Capt. Schoener; Co. F, Girardsville, Capt. Johnson; Co. G, Carlisle, Capt. Bobb; Co. H, Pottsville, Capt. Rahn; Co. I, Wrightsville, Capt. Magee; Co. K, St. Clair, Capt. Holmes.

9th Regiment Penna. N. G., Col. G. Murray Reynolds, Commanding.

Co. A, Towanda, Capt. Wilt; Co. B, Wilkes-Barre, Capt. Horton; Co. G, Nanticoke, Capt. Dunn; Co. H, Pittston, Capt. Reap; Co. E, Parsons, Capt. Colvin; Co. F, Wilkes-Barre, Capt. Stark.

12th Regiment Penna. N. G., Col. Alfred H. Stead, Commanding.

Co. A, Lewisburg, Capt. Gregg; Co. B, Williamsport, Capt. Sweeley; Co. C, Milton, Capt. Parker; Co. D, Williamsport, Capt. Gilmore; Co. E, Sunbury, Capt. Clement; Co. F, Dansville, Capt. Sweisfort; Co. G, Williamsport, Capt. Burrows; Co. H, Lock Haven, Capt. Brown.

13th Regiment Penna. N. G., Col. F. L. Hitchcock, Commanding.

Co. A, Scranton, Capt. Watres; Co. B, Scranton, Capt. Kellow; Co. C, Scranton, Capt. Moir; Co. D, Scranton, Capt. Thomson; Co. E, Honesdale, Capt. Wilson; Co. G, Factoryville, Capt. Depue; Co. H, Providence, Capt. Fish.

Chambersburg Co., Penna. N. G., Capt. John G. Gerbig.

Scranton Co., Unattached, Capt. William H. Burke.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, *Commanding.*

Staff.

Major Courtland H. Smith, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Major John H. Dinneen, *Assistant Inspector General.*

Major Geo. Ben. Johnston, *Brigade Surgeon.*

Major Charles P. Bigger, *Quartermaster.*

Aide de-Camp, Captain Henry St. Geo. Tucker.

1st Regiment Virginia Infantry, Col. C. J. Anderson, Commanding.

Co. A, Richmond, Capt. Bossieux; Co. B, Richmond, Capt. Jones; Co. C, Richmond, Capt. Bidgood; Co. D, Richmond, Capt. Harrold; Co. E, Richmond, Capt. Parater; Co. F, Richmond, Capt. Ellett.

2d Regiment Virginia Infantry, Col. W. L. Bumgardner, Commanding.

Co. A, Front Royal, Capt. MacAttee; Co. B, Staunton, Capt. Crowder; Co. C, Harrisonburg, Capt. Robler; Co. E, Woodstock, Capt. Newman; Co. F, Winchester, Capt. Nulton; Co. C, Berryville, Capt. Moore.

3d Regiment Virginia Infantry, Col. C. C. Wertenbaker, Commanding.

Co. A, Danville, Capt. Gerst; Co. B, Culpeper, Capt. Burrows; Co. C, Warrentown, Capt. Jeffries; Co. D, Charlottesville, Capt. Drane; Co. E, Lynchburg, Capt. Davis; Co. F, Alexandria, Capt. Mushback; Co. G, Fredericksburg, Capt. McCracken; Co. I, Roanoke, Capt. Gregory; Co. K, Chatham, Capt. Pigg.

4th Regiment Virginia Infantry.—Col. H. C. Hudgins, Commanding.

Co. A, Williamsburg, Capt. Wise; Co. B, Norfolk, Capt. Nash; Co. C, Petersburg, Capt. Ragland; Co. D, Hampton, Capt. Richter; Co. E, Portsmouth, Capt. Binford; Co. F, Suffolk, Capt. Parker; Co. G, Farmville, Capt. Watkins; Co. H, Smithfield, Capt. Folk.

- 1st Virginia Artillery, Battalion*.—Major H. C. Carter, Commanding.
 Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Capt. Gilmer; Petersburg Artillery, Capt. Vaughn; Richmond Howitzers, Capt. Rosher; Staunton Artillery, Capt. Long; Lynchburg Light Artillery Blues, Capt. Lee.
Gloucester Cavalry.—Capt. John F. Nabb.
Matthew's Cavalry.—Capt. Robert T. Sears.
Stewart Horse Guards.—Capt. Philip Haxall.
Surry Cavalry.—Capt. B. T. Moss.
- 1st Battalion Virginia Colored Infantry*.—Major J. B. Johnson.
 Co. A, Richmond, Capt. Crump; Co. B, Richmond, Capt. Nicholas; Co. C, Manchester, Capt. Bailey; Co. D, Richmond, Capt. Bannister.
- 2d Battalion Virginia Colored Infantry*.—Major Wm. H. Palmer.
 Co. A, Norfolk, Capt. Shepherd; Co. B, Portsmouth, Capt. Wilson; Co. C, Portsmouth, Capt. Corprew; Co. D, Norfolk, Capt. Gould; Co. E, Norfolk, Capt. Greenhow.
- Unattached Companies of Virginia Colored Infantry*.
69th Regiment New York National Guard.—Col. Jas. Cavanaugh.
 Co. A, Capt. Bennan; Co. B, Capt. Conlon; Co. C, Capt. McCarthy; Co. D, Capt. Plurkett; Co. E, Capt. Coleman; Co. F, Capt. Mitchell; Co. G, Capt. Ryan; Co. H, Capt. McDonnell; Co. I, Capt. Cunningham; Co. K, Capt. Kerr.
- The Grenadiers Rochambeau, New York City*.—Col. Chalvin.
- 5th Regiment Maryland National Guard*.—Col. Stewart Brown.
 Co. A, Capt. Selden; Co. B, Lieut. Reese; Co. C, Capt. Brown; Co. D, Capt. Cole; Co. E, Capt. Hamilton; Co. F, Capt. Anderson; Co. G, Capt. Gaither; Co. H, Capt. Albers; Co. I, Capt. Goldsborough; Co. K, Capt. Boykin.
- Clark Light Infantry*, Augusta, Ga., Capt. J. O. Clark, Commanding.
Bond Guard, Catonsville, Md., Capt. D. P. Barnette, Commanding.
Montgomery Greys, Montgomery, Ala., Capt. M. H. Amerine.
Hornets' Nest Riflemen, Charlotte, N. C., Capt. T. R. Robertson.
 Co. C, 16th Ohio National Guard, Sandusky, O., Capt. Charles M. Keyes.
 Co. C, 3d New Jersey N. G., (Phil Kearney Guards of Elizabeth), Capt. William H. DeHart.
- Meagher Guards*, Providence, R. I., Capt. Mungwen.
Monumental Guards (Colored), Baltimore, Md., Capt. William R. Spencer.
Baltimore City Guards (Colored), Baltimore, Md., Capt. James H. Cally.
Baltimore Rifles (Colored), Baltimore, Md., Capt. George M. Mathews.
The University Cadets, Lexington, Va., Capt. Jackson.
The Jackson Guards, Albany, N. Y.
- 37th Separate Company National Guard New York*, Schenectady, N. Y.
St. John's Academy Cadets, Alexandria, Va.
 Co. C, 1st Minn. N. G., St. Paul, Minn.
Ames Zouaves, Minneapolis, Minn.
Busch Zouaves, St. Louis, Mo.
Governor's Guards, Annapolis, Md.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—MR. THOMAS J. LUTTRELL.

Staff.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.

The following organizations will be assigned to this Division. At the time of going to press, they have not been assigned their proper positions in the line, nor can they be until late on the night of the 3d of March. The Washington morning papers of the 4th will contain the only correct assignment:

First Brigade.

GEN. HORATIO C. KING, *Marshal.*

Volunteer Fire Department Association, New York City; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Democratic Club; Buffalo, N. Y., Democratic Legion; Albany Phalanx, Albany, N. Y.; Tammany Society, New York City; H. O. Thompson County Democracy, New York City, accompanied by Gilmore's Band of 100 pieces; Cleveland Pioneers, New York City; Irving Hall Democracy, New York City; Kings County Democracy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cleveland 10th Legion, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cleveland and Hendricks War Veterans' Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harlem, N. Y. Democratic Club.

Second Brigade.

MR. HENRY WISE GARNETT, *Marshal.*

Joel Parker Club of Newark, N. J.; Citizens' Democratic Club, Cleveland, O.; Jackson Democratic Club, Columbus, O.; Duckworth Club, Cincinnati; Iroquois Club, Chicago, Ill.; Cook County Democracy, Chicago, Ill.; Norwich, Conn., Democratic Club; Breckenridge Club, Lexington, Ky.; Boston, Mass., Democratic Club; Henry W. Davis Democratic Club, Piedmont, W. Va.; Flambeau Club, Topeka, Kan.; Jeffersonian Flambeau Club, Atchison, Kan.; Portland, Maine, Cleveland and Hendricks Club; Gorham, Maine, Democratic Club; Hawkeye Club, Des Moines, Iowa.

Third Brigade.

HON. J. H. HOPKINS, *Marshal.*

Samuel J. Randall Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Young Men's Democratic Association, Philadelphia; Americus Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harrisburg, Pa., Democratic Club; Chambersburg, Pa., Democratic Club; Reading, Pa., Democratic Club; 11th Ward, Philadelphia, Randall Club; Hancock Veteran Club, Philadelphia; Moyamensing Legion, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert S. Paterson Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Young Men's Democratic Club, York, Pa.

Fourth Brigade.

MR. SPENCER WATKINS, *Marshal.*

Stonewall Democratic Club, Baltimore, Md.; German-American Democratic Association, Baltimore, Md.; Calumet Club, Baltimore, Md.; Crescent Club, of Baltimore, Md.; Taney Club, Baltimore, Md.

Fifth Brigade.

MR. BENJ. F. LLOYD, *Marshal.*

Union Democratic Club, Richmond, Va.; Wheeling, W. Va., Democratic Club; East Washington Cleveland and Hendricks Club; Young Men's Democratic Club, Washington, D. C.; Jackson Democratic Association, Washington, D. C.; Columbia Club, Washington, D. C.; Madison Democratic Association, Washington, D. C.; Monumental Club, 15th District, Washington, D. C.; 8th Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers; District of Columbia Turn-Verein.

Sixth Brigade.

MR. W. A. HUTCHINS, *Marshal.*

Fire Department and Cavalry.

FIREWORKS.

DAY FIREWORKS.

During the progress of the procession, day fireworks will be sent off at various points along Pennsylvania Avenue. These will be of more varieties than it is practicable to mention, but will include vari-colored balloons, bombs which, after reaching a great height, discharge innumerable figures, such as fish, elephants, pigs, oxen, deer, horses, cattle, comic human figures, dragons, showers of umbrellas, flags of all nations, flowers, etc., etc., clouds and smokes of every color, shade and tint.

The exhibition of Fireworks in the evening will form the grandest Pyrotechnic display ever seen in this country. It will take place on the

GROUNDS SOUTH OF THE WHITE HOUSE;

and about the Washington Monument, and can be seen from any of the surrounding heights. The following is the

PROGRAMME: Commencing Promptly at 7:30.

The display will open with a grand exhibition of shells, batteries, etc., of brilliantly colored fires, concluding with

- 5,000 large rockets fired simultaneously.
- 4 night animal balloons, elephant shape.
- 4 night animal balloons, pig shape.
- 4 night animal balloons, fish shape.
- 5 meteoric balloons—largest size—with display of fireworks attached.
- Changing colors, etc.
- 24 pieces Japanese 18-inch shells. Cylindrical shape.
- 20 pieces Japanese 18-inch shells. Combined cylindrical and spherical shaped.

15 pieces Japanese 18-inch shells. Spherical shape.

These goods are of Japanese manufacture, being peculiar and entirely different from anything of the kind made by any other nationality. They contain twice the material that can be put into other shells, and make a display in the air four or more times as great as others, each being equal, if not superior, to an exhibition piece, at less cost.

30 pieces, 18-inch unexcelled shells, with gold rain, colored star, streamer, ball, and many other handsome effects.

15 pieces, 24-inch unexcelled shells, with same, but grander effects.

15 pieces, 30-inch unexcelled shells, mammoth, with the grandest of effects.

These shells will furnish 50 or more different and distinct effects, combining all that are produced by native and foreign manufacture.

2,000 half-pound rockets of colored and variegated effects, such as serpents, gold rain, colored stars etc.

150 rockets, 1 pound, colored, with similar but grander effects.

150 rockets, 2 pounds, colored, with similar but still grander effects,

150 rockets, 2 pounds, special and colored, with such specific effects as peacock tails, steel spangled, pirouettes, prize cometic stars, etc.

This last-named effect won the first prize at the Crystal Palace, London, England.

150 rockets, 4 pounds, colored, special, with effects similar to the above, but on a grander scale.

75 floating parachutes, ascending high in air, and sending forth floating stars with changing colors.

35 twin asteroids, 4 pounds, special, with twin star effects.

35 Pleiades rockets, 6 pounds, carrying seven stars and twirling meteors.

20 repeating telescopic rockets, with quadruple effects.

These rockets, on reaching the highest point in air, send forth four other rockets which, in their turn, ascend and throw out many kinds of effects.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 20 umbrellas of fire, ascending to a great height. | 10 umbrellas of fire. |
| 20 illuminators, 4-pound size, with prismatic colored changes. | 50 batteries of stars. |
| 20 floral fountains, fountains of fire with floral stars of different colors. | 35 kaleidoscopic batteries. |
| 20 floral shells, largest size. | 10 illuminators. 4 pounds. |
| 25 extra large union batteries, colored, with varihued, golden shower, and steel spangled ball effects. | 10 largest floral shells. |
| 25 kaleidoscopic batteries of largest size of many-colored lights, forming an ever changing kaleidoscope of great size. | 10 largest mines of saucissons. |
| 40 mines of saucissons, largest size, with myriads of snake-like contortions. | 50 Japanese and unexcelled shells, largest size. |
| 40 jeweled mines, largest size, sending forth masses of colored stars. | 1 exhibition piece, tree of liberty. |
| 1 extra large balloon. | 1 exhibition piece, cross of honor. |
| 16 Japanese night cylindrical shells, 18 inch. | 1 exhibition piece, serpentine wheel. |
| 20 Japanese night combined cylindrical and spherical shells, 18 inch. | 1 exhibition piece, cluster of diamonds. |
| 15 Japanese night spherical shells, 18 inch. | 1 exhibition piece, jeweled cross. |
| 20 unexcelled spherical 18-inch shells. | 1 exhibition piece, Maltese cross. |
| 5 unexcelled spherical 24-inch shells. | |
| 5 unexcelled spherical 30-inch shells. | |
| 1,000 rockets, ½ pound, colored, etc. | |
| 50 rockets, 1 pound, colored, etc. | |
| 50 rockets, 2 pounds, colored, etc. | |
| 50 rockets, 2 pounds, colored, special. | |
| 50 rockets, 4 pounds, colored, special. | |
| 25 parachutes, with floating stars. | |
| 20 twin asteroids, 4 pounds. | |
| 20 pleiades, 6 pounds. | |
| 10 telescopes, 6 pounds | |

1 exhibition piece, large size portrait of Jefferson.

1 exhibition piece, mammoth size, representing the United States Capitol complete, with portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks, and Goddess of Liberty placing crown upon each.

1 large exhibition piece representing the Niagara Falls complete from shore to shore, with Goat Island, etc. This piece will be 300 feet long and 65 feet high.

The whole to conclude, if the weather will permit, with the grandest exhibition piece ever arranged, the character of which the manufacturers reserve as a delightful surprise.

At night, commencing at nine o'clock,

A GRAND BALL

will be held in the new Pension Building, on Judiciary Square, doubtless the grandest ball-room ever constructed. It has room for 12,000 people, and is handsomely decorated. The dance music will be furnished by the Germania Orchestra, of Philadelphia, of one hundred pieces; the music for the promenade by the celebrated Marine Band, of Washington, seventy-five pieces, under the leadership of Professor John Philip Sousa.

Tickets for the ball may be procured at all the hotels and other prominent points, or at the ball building, on the night of the inauguration. The uniform price will be *five dollars* for each and every person. Full dress is not imperative, but should be worn if possible.

TO REACH THE BALL ROOM,

Take either Belt line or Metropolitan horse cars; Heidicks from points on Pennsylvania Avenue; cabs at all the hotels. Pedestrians will reach the point by way of E, F, or G streets—6th, 5th, or 4½ streets north.

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THE
INAUGURAL PROGRAM.

ARRANGEMENT, ORDER AND DETAILS

OF THE CEREMONIES

ATTENDING THE INAUGURATION OF

GROVER CLEVELAND,

AS THE 22d PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,

MARCH 4, 1885.

TOGETHER WITH

A Sketch of the Life of the New President, his Nomination, Election, etc.

AND OF ALL PAST

INAUGURATIONS FROM WASHINGTON TO GARFIELD.

CONTAINING ALSO BRIEF INFORMATION FOR THE GUIDANCE
OF STRANGERS VISITING WASHINGTON.

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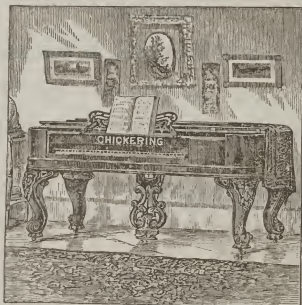
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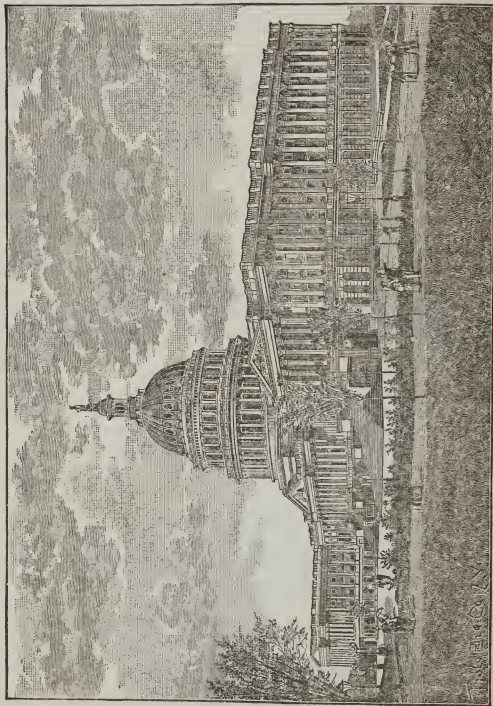
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East front of the Capitol where the Inaugural Ceremonies will take place.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN.

THE fourth day of March, 1885, witnesses the inauguration of the twenty-second President of the United States, and marks an era in the history of the Republic. Not such, as in monarchical and despotic history points by changes of dynasty to bloody deeds of revenge and reprisal upon the defeated, but merely the peaceful termination of one administration, and the beginning of another. The one controlled by a political party that represented a majority of the people four years ago; the other by a combination of political elements that represents the majority of the people to-day. Like the factors that enter into the sum of a mathematical problem, which while differing in the product of their combinations, can by no possibility exceed the aggregate of their elements, so the people of the United States in their sovereign capacity, substitute the combination of to-day for that of yesterday. A whole cannot be greater than the sum of its parts. Over all, deciding, controlling, revising all, is "the people." "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Precisely at twelve o'clock, noon, of to-day, a plain unassuming citizen will step out from the ranks of the people, and take upon himself the burden of the highest office, to become the ruler of sixty millions of people, while another, surrendering that burden and rulership, will return to the ranks that will open to receive and welcome him back. No haughty assumption of authority, no tendering of homage, no humiliating oaths of fealty will have any part in the ceremonies of to-day. The thunders of cannon, the acclamations of the spectators, the waving of flags, and the bursts of military music from a hundred bands, will proclaim, not the accession of an individual to supreme power, but the strength and perpetuity of the Republic.

In the confidence, therefore, that the hundred thousand or more of strangers who are with us to-day, are more concerned in the *event*, than in the causes, that have led up to it, or the policy that may result from it; in the ceremonies, their order and arrangement, the man whom they are here to honor, his life, and his deeds, than in mere expression of party doctrine; in our beautiful city, its walks and drives, and magnificent public buildings, than in elaborate

prophecies of what may be expected of the new administration, this volume has been prepared. We have arranged it to contain just what they want to know: to tell them where they want to go, and how to get there, and what they will see when they arrive. If it fulfills that mission, our labor will not have been in vain.

First and foremost then,

WHY THE FOURTH OF MARCH?

Of the fifty to sixty thousand strangers who straggled into Washington during the night of the 3d and 4th of March, 1881, in the midst of a driving storm of snow and ice, followed by pelting showers and illimitable slush, doubtless nine out of every ten, in the pauses of their anathemas concerning the weather, inquired with more or less anxiety, "Why the fourth of March? Why in the name of all the patriots and forefathers of America, should the first week in March, of all the fifty-two, have been selected as the period within which the Chief Magistrate of the Nation is to be installed in office?" It is a tradition among the oldest inhabitants of the Capital city, that no 4th of March ever dawned upon Washington unattended by wretched weather of some execrable character or description. A frequent explanation, of the local wiseacres, when suddenly confronted with the inquiry in the mouth of strangers is the very lame and intensely nonsensical one, that the 4th day of March was selected for the reason that the liability of that day to fall on a Sunday, in law a *dies non*, was less than that of any other day of the year. Another ingenious theory recently advanced is that the political year of the Republic has three important landmarks: the first the 4th of November, the day of election; the second, the 4th of March, the day of inauguration; and the third, the 4th day of July, the anniversary of American Independence.

The fact is, that the day was fixed by accidental circumstances, and cannot be changed except by an awkward amendment to the Constitution, or by an *interregnum* that would be certainly unconstitutional, and possibly followed by embarrassing consequences. And this is how it occurred:

On Friday, the 12th of September, 1788, the States being in Congress assembled, in the city of New York, motion was made by Mr. Lee, of Virginia, which was seconded by Mr. Gilman, in the following words:

"WHEREAS, Longer delay in executing the previous arrangements necessary to put into operation the Federal Government, may produce national injury:

"Resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next be the time for appointing electors in the several States, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution, and that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States and vote for a President, and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution."

A motion was made by Mr. Carrington, of Virginia, seconded by Mr. Madison, of the same State, to amend the proposition, by striking out the words

"And the present seat of Congress be the place," and adding a recital that, as some other place would be better, the place be left unnamed. This motion was lost, as also one by Mr. Kearny, of Delaware, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, of the same State, to strike out the words, "And the present seat of Congress be the place." The motion was then amended to read as follows:

"WHEREAS, The convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled, a Constitution for the people of the United States; whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimously," That the said report with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention made and provided in that case; and whereas the Constitution so reported by the convention, and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such ratifications, duly authenticated, have been received by Congress, and are filed in the office of the secretary; therefore,

"Resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several States, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States, and vote for a President: and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the present seat of Congress the place, for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution."

The determination of the question was postponed until the next day by the State of Delaware, and on the next day, Saturday, September 13th, 1788, the resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. There were also present delegates from North Carolina, Delaware and Rhode Island, who did not vote, the first and last named States not having up to that time ratified the Constitution.

Under this resolution, therefore, "the day for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution," was the first Wednesday in March, 1789, which in that year fell on the 4th day of the month, and as the Constitution provided that the term of the Executive should be for four years, it followed that the expiration of the official term of each incumbent, and the commencement of that of his successor, necessarily occurs on the FOURTH day of MARCH.

THE FIRST INAUGURATION.

Although the 4th of March, 1789, had been determined upon by Congress as the day upon which the new government should go into operation, a vexatious debate arose concerning the official title of the Chief Magistrate, during which it was proposed that the Vice-President should be styled "His Super-

fluous Excellency," and this, with other less important preliminaries, delayed the ceremony of christening until nearly two months later than the date selected.

The election of General Washington to the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, was announced to him at Mount Vernon on the 14th of April, 1789. As the public business required the immediate attendance of the President at the seat of Government, he hastened his departure; and, on the second day after receiving notice of his appointment, took leave of Mount Vernon. He was met by a number of gentlemen residing in Alexandria, and escorted to their city, where a public dinner had been prepared, to which he was invited. In the afternoon of the same day he left Alexandria, and was attended by his neighbors to Georgetown, where a number of citizens from the State of Maryland had assembled to receive him. Throughout his journey the people continued to manifest the same feeling. Crowds flocked around him wherever he stopped, and corps of militia and companies of the most respectable citizens escorted him through their respective streets. At Philadelphia he was received with peculiar splendor. Gray's bridge, over the Schuylkill, was highly decorated. In imitation of the triumphal exhibitions of ancient Rome, an arch, composed of laurel in which was displayed the simple elegance of true taste, was erected at each end of it, and on each side was a laurel shrubbery. As the object of universal admiration passed under the arch, a civic crown was, unperceived by him, let down upon his head by a youth, ornamented with sprigs of laurel, who was assisted by machinery. The fields and avenues leading from the Schuylkill to Philadelphia were crowded with people, through whom General Washington was conducted into the city by a numerous and respectable body of citizens, and at night the town was illuminated. The next day at Trenton, he was welcomed in a manner as new as it was pleasing. In addition to the usual demonstrations of respect and attachment which were given by the discharge of cannon, by military corps, and by private persons of distinction, the gentler sex prepared in their own taste a tribute of applause indicative of the grateful recollection in which they held their deliverance twelve years before from a formidable enemy. On the bridge over the creek which passes through the town, was erected a triumphal arch highly ornamented with laurels and flowers, and supported by thirteen pillars, each entwined with wreaths of evergreen. On the front arch was inscribed, in large gilt letters, "The Defender of the Mothers will be the Protector of the Daughters;" on the center of the arch, above the inscription, was a dome or cupola of flowers and evergreen, encircling the dates of two memorable events which were peculiarly interesting to New Jersey. The first was the battle of Trenton, and the second the bold and judicious stand made by the American troops at the same creek, by which the progress of the British army was arrested on the evening preceding the battle of Princeton. At this place he was met by a party of matrons leading their daughters in white, who carried baskets of flowers in their hands, and "sang with exquisite sweetness, an ode of two stanzas composed for the occasion."

At Brunswick he was joined by the governor of New Jersey, who accompanied him to Elizabethtown Point. A committee of Congress received him on the road, and conducted him, with military parade, to the Point, where he took leave of the governor and other gentlemen of Jersey, and embarked for New York in an elegant barge of thirteen oars, manned by thirteen branch pilots, provided for the purpose by the citizens of New York. At the stairs on Murray's wharf, which had been prepared and ornamented for the purpose, he was received by the governor of New York, and conducted with military honors through an immense concourse of people to the apartments provided for him. These were attended by all who were in office, and by many private citizens of distinction, who pressed around him to offer their congratulations, and to express the joy which glowed in their bosoms at seeing the man in whom all confided, at the head of the American empire.

This day of extravagant joy was succeeded by a splendid illumination. The ceremonies of the inauguration having been adjusted by Congress, the President was requested to attend in the Senate chamber, on the 30th of April, in order to take, in the presence of both Houses, the oath prescribed by the Constitution. At nine o'clock on the morning of that day, religious exercises were held in all the churches of New York; and prayers and blessings were invoked and bestowed upon

"THE FIRST PRESIDENT"

of the United States by assembled thousands. Precisely at noon the troops were paraded in front of Washington's residence, and a few moments later a procession was formed, in the midst of which rode the President-elect, in a coach of state drawn by six milk-white horses, splendidly caparisoned, and followed by the members of Congress, the foreign ministers, and prominent citizens. The oath was administered on a balcony in front of the Senate Chamber at the City Hall, Washington being supported on his right by John Adams, and on the left by Chancellor Livingston. Kneeling, he kissed the book which was held to his lips by Mr. Otis, when the Chancellor, advancing to the railing, waved his hand and shouted; "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." Then, in the midst of booming cannon and the shouts of the multitude, Washington retired to the Senate Chamber and read his inaugural address, and the United States came into being.

WASHINGTON'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

Before Washington's second inauguration (1793), he asked from his cabinet officers their views as to the time, manner and place of the President's taking the oath of office. The opinions elicited were so contradictory that no change was made. The oath was publicly administered by Judge Cushing of the Supreme Court, in the Senate chamber, Independence Hall, Philadelphia. There were present the heads of departments, Judges of the Supreme Court, foreign ministers, as many of the Senate and House of Representatives as were in town, and a small sprinkling of spectators of both sexes, as the limited hall could not contain many. After Washington had delivered an exceedingly

short inaugural speech, and the oath had been administered, he retired as he had come, without pomp or ceremony; the people cheering him as he withdrew.

INAUGURATION OF JOHN ADAMS.

The inauguration of John Adams, March 4th, 1797 (the last which took place in Philadelphia), was celebrated in the House of Representatives. A reporter says: "At an early hour a great number of citizens had assembled around Congress Hall to witness the retirement of our late worthy President—Washington—from public life. The concourse increased to such a degree as to fill the streets, and when the gallery doors were thrown open the house was suddenly filled up to overflowing. The ladies added to the dignity of the scene. Numbers of them were seated in the chairs of Representatives, and others were accommodated with seats on the floor (literally on the floor) of the House. A few minutes after the Senate arrived, preceded by their president. George Washington entered, but before he had advanced half-way across the hall a burst of applause broke from every quarter of the house. On the entrance of John Adams like marks of approbation were expressed." After the President-elect had delivered his speech, the oath of office was read to him by the Chief Justice (Oliver Ellsworth), which he energetically repeated. In a few minutes Adams, Vice-President Jefferson, and Washington, retired "amid reiterated hurrahs and a discharge of artillery."

"Thus closed a scene the like of which was never before or after witnessed in this or any other country, which forms a new epoch in our history and in the history of republican freedom, to which we must commit the glorious subject." A banquet was given to Washington in the evening by the merchants of Philadelphia, "consisting of near 400 covers of the choicest viands nature produces." The heads of departments, officers of the army and foreign ministers, were nearly all present.

"A solemn scene," wrote Mr. Adams, that evening to his wife, "it was, indeed, and it was made more affecting to me by the presence of the General, whose countenance was as serene and unclouded as the day. He seemed to enjoy a triumph over me. Methought I heard him say, 'Ay, I am fairly out, and you are fairly in; see which of us will be the happiest.' Chief Justice Ellsworth administered the oath with great energy. All agreed that, taken altogether, it was the sublimest thing ever exhibited in America."

Immediately after the reception Washington entered his carriage and left for Mount Vernon.

INAUGURATION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Concerning the first inauguration at the city of Washington, on the 4th of March, 1801, the journals of the day contain the merest mention, and the most eminent authorities are strangely contradictory. Mr. Jefferson was the Vice-President, and had reached his promotion through the medium of an election by the House of Representatives.

"Mr. Adams," says Parton, "was preparing for that precipitate flight from

the Capitol which gave the last humiliation to his party. He had not the courtesy to stay in Washington for a few hours and give the eclat of his presence to the inauguration of his successor. Tradition repeats that he ordered his carriage to be at the door of the White House at midnight, and we know that before the dawn of the 4th of March he had left Washington forever.

"Of the ceremonies at Washington the records of the time give us the most meagre accounts. Boswell, the father of interviewing, had no representative in America then, and journalism was content to print little more than the inaugural address. It is only from the accidental presence of an English traveler that we know in what manner Mr. Jefferson was conveyed to the Capitol that morning. He had no establishment in Washington. Jack Epps, his son-in-law, was completing somewhere in Virginia a purchase for coach and horses—price, \$1,600—with which the President elect hoped to contend triumphantly with the yellow mud of Washington. But as neither coach nor horses had arrived, he went to the Capitol in his usual way. His dress, as our traveler, John Davis, informs us, was of plain cloth, and he rode on horseback to the Capitol, without a single guard or even servant in his train, dismounted without assistance, and hitched the bridle of his horse to the pallsades."

Mr. Ogle Tayloe, also, in his "Reminiscences," concerning the manner in which Mr. Jefferson surrendered his office eight years later, remarks:

"On the day of Mr. Madison's inauguration, the late Mr. Parke Custis told me that, while returning from the ceremony of the Capitol on horseback, he met the President entirely alone, and they rode down Pennsylvania avenue together."

On the other hand, we have the authority of Mr. Hildreth, the historian, whose reputation for historical accuracy is generally accepted as reliable, that the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson were in no manner exceptional.

"Among other Federal principles," says Hildreth, "Jefferson had condemned with strong emphasis, as savoring of monarchy, any public ceremony at the swearing in of the President. Yet, on the morning of his accession to the office, not to disappoint the multitude of his friends and partisans who had assembled to pay him honor, and perhaps, now that his own time had come, looking at the matter in a somewhat different light, escorted by a body of militia and a procession of citizens, he proceeded to the Capitol, where the Senate had met in special session, in obedience to a call issued by Adams some weeks before. Burr, already sworn in as Vice President, gave up the chair to Jefferson, taking a seat at his right hand. On his left hand sat Chief Justice Marshall, ready to administer the oath of office. The Chamber was well filled, a large number of the members of the late House being present, to which body, just before it adjourned, Jefferson had sent notice of his intended public inauguration. But the absence of the late Speaker, as well as that of the late President, did not fail to excite remark."

Painfully aware that our conclusions are likely to excite remark in question-

ing the accuracy of what has grown to become a cherished tradition in American history, we are led to believe in connection with various incidental circumstances, merely hinted in the foregoing quotation from Hildreth, and too extensive to be here elaborated, that in no essential particular did the inaugural ceremonies attending the assumption of office by Thomas Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1801, differ from those of his illustrious associates in the presidency.

At his second inauguration, on the 4th of March, 1805, the first "inauguration ball" ever held in Washington took place at Davis' hotel, but we find no record that the President honored it by his presence.

INAUGURATION OF MADISON.

On Saturday, March 4th, 1809, James Madison assumed the duties of the President of the United States. The day from its commencement to its close was, it is stated, "marked by liveliest demonstrations of joy." For many days before, citizens from the adjacent, and even remote states, had been pouring into Washington, until the capacity of accommodation was strained to its utmost.

The dawn of day was announced by a Federal salute from the Navy Yard and Fort Warburton, and at an early hour the volunteer corps of militia began to assemble. Such was the interest to be present at the inauguration, that the whole area allotted to citizens in the Representative Hall was filled and overflowing several hours before noon, the time assigned for that purpose, and it is computed that the number of persons surrounding the Capitol, unable to obtain admittance, exceeded ten thousand. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock in the Chamber of the Representatives, Governor Milledge, the President *pro tempore*, in the chair. Agreeably to arrangement, the Senators were placed next to the chair, the late President (Jefferson) of the United States on the right of the chair, foreign ministers and suite on the left, judges of the Supreme Court in front, heads of departments on the right of the President of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives on the floor, and various other places assigned for other public characters and for ladies.

Mr. Jefferson arrived about 12 o'clock. A short time before that hour Mr. Madison left his own house, escorted by the troops of cavalry of the city and Georgetown, commanded by Capt Brent, and at 12 entered the Representative Hall, attended by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and Mr. Coles, secretary to the late President, and introduced by a committee of the Senate, when Mr. Milledge left the central chair and conducted Mr. Madison to it, seating himself on the right. Mr. Madison then rose and delivered his address. The oath of office was then administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall, on which, and as the President retired, two rounds of minute guns were fired. On leaving the Capitol he found the volunteer militia companies of the District, nine in number, and in complete uniform, under the command of Col. M. Kinney, drawn up, whose line he passed in review, when he entered his carriage and was escorted home in the same way he came.

A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, and Mr. Jefferson among the number, immediately waited upon him, among whom refreshments were liberally distributed. The company generally, after calling on the President, waited on Mr. Jefferson to take a last farewell before his departure.

Mr. Madison was dressed at his inauguration in a full suit of cloth of American manufacture, made of the wool of merinos raised in this country; his coat from the manufactory of Col. Humphreys, and his waistcoat and small clothes from that of Chancellor Livingston, the clothes being severally presented by those gentlemen.

MADISON'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

On March 4th, 1813, being the day on which commenced the second term of Mr. Madison's election to the Presidency, he took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall, in the presence of many members of Congress, the judges of the Supreme Court, the foreign ministers, and a great concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The President was escorted to the Capitol by the cavalry of the District, and was received in his approach to the Capitol by the several volunteer corps of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, drawn up in line for the purpose. The day was fine, the sun shone brilliantly, as if to welcome it; the appearance of the military, the Marine corps and volunteers, was unusually animating. No accident occurred to mar the ceremonies of the day. The scene, we are told, "was truly brilliant; at the same time it was solemn and truly republican." Previous to taking the oath in the chamber of the House of Representatives, the President delivered an "elegant and appropriate speech." In the evening there was a splendid assembly at Davis' Hotel, in honor of the day, at which were present the President of the United States, heads of departments, foreign ministers, etc., and a "most lively assemblage of the lovely ones of our District."

President Madison, accompanied by the heads of departments, Gen. Van Ness, and a number of officers of the militia of this District, was escorted from his house to the Capitol by Captain Mandeville's, Caldwell's, and Peter's uniformed cavalry, under the immediate command of Captain Peter. As the President and his suite approached the centre of the line, composed of militia volunteers, a detachment of marines, and Lieut. Perkins, with a detachment of United States artillery, formed near the Capitol, and passed in front. On his way to the south wing he was handsomely saluted by the line under Colonel Young, of Alexandria, commanding officer of the whole for the day. The President, on retiring from the hall of Representatives, received at the door of the south wing of the Capitol a marching salute from the whole line, consisting of several hundred troops, handsomely uniformed; after which he and his suite were escorted back to his house, in the same order in which they passed up. The chronicler says, in conclusion. "In addition to the many other agreeable as well as solemn impressions produced by the interesting scene of this day, we cannot omit expressing the general satisfaction at the very handsome and honorable display made by our local militia."

INAUGURATION OF MONROE.

James Monroe was inaugurated President March 4th, 1817. At half past 11 o'clock, the President, with him the Vice-President-elect, left his private residence, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horse-back, marshaled by the gentlemen appointed to that duty. The President reached the Congress hall a little before 12; at the same time the ex-President arrived, and the judges of the Supreme Court. All having entered the chamber of the Senate, then in session, the Vice-President took the chair, and the oath of office was administered to him. A pertinent address was delivered on the occasion by the Vice-President.

This ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the President and Vice-President, the judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the marshals, etc., attended the President to the elevated portico temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, officers, strangers (ladies as well as gentlemen), and citizens, the President rose and delivered his speech.

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the navy yard, the battery from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The President was received on his arrival with military honors by the Marine corps, by the Georgetown Riflemen, a company of artillery, and two companies of infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner. It is impossible, the newspaper account says, to "compute with anything like accuracy the number of carriages, horses, and persons present. Such a concourse was never before seen in Washington; the number of persons present being estimated at from five to eight thousand. The mildness and radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony, and it is satisfactory to say that we heard of no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the assemblage."

The President and his lady, after their return, received at their dwelling the visits of their friends, of the heads of departments, most of the Senators and Representatives, of all the foreign ministers at the seat of government, of strangers and citizens, who also generally paid the tribute of their unabated respect to Mr. and Mrs. Madison. The evening concluded with a splendid ball at Davis' hotel, at which were present the President and ex-President and their ladies, the heads of departments, foreign ministers, and an immense throng of strangers and citizens. A reporter says of this inauguration:

"The difference said to have existed between the two Houses in respect to the appropriation of the Representative Chamber was rather fortunate than otherwise, since it caused the ceremony of the President swearing fealty to the Constitution to take place in the view, if not in the hearing, of all the people of the United States who chose to witness it. This, it appears to us, is a mode far preferable to that of being cramped up in a hall into which, however extensive, not more than four or five hundred people can possibly have admittance."

MONROE'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

At the inauguration of James Monroe for a second term, March 5, 1821, the oath of office was administered to the President by Chief Justice Marshall, after which he delivered his address. The day proved very unfavorable for the attendance of spectators, there having fallen during the preceding night a good deal of snow and rain; notwithstanding which an immense crowd thronged the doors of the Capitol. The number of persons who obtained admission within the walls of the Representative Chamber (gallery, of course, included), could not have been less than 2,000. The President was placed on the platform in front of the Speaker's chair; the Chief Justice stood by his side during the delivery of the speech. The associate judges, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the heads of the departments, and many distinguished military and naval officers, were near him. Assigned to their proper places were the members of the various foreign legations. The seats in the interior were principally occupied by a numerous collection of ladies, and all around, above and below, were countless numbers of the people, of whom, without discrimination, as many were admitted, after the ladies and privileged persons were seated, as the room could accommodate. On the entrance and exit of the President the music of the Marine Band enlivened the scene, which, it is stated, "was altogether characterized by simple grandeur and splendid simplicity."

THE INAUGURATION OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams was inaugurated March 4, 1825. The crowd at the doors of the Capitol began to accumulate about 9 o'clock, and, although ladies were allowed the privilege of their sex in being admitted to seats reserved for them in the lobbies of the House of Representatives, they had to attain the envied station at no small sacrifice; and the gentlemen who led and guarded them were obliged, in some instances, almost literally to fight their way to the doors. Towards 12 o'clock, the military, consisting of general and staff officers, and the volunteer companies of the 1st and 2d Legion, received the President at his residence, with his predecessor (Monroe), and several officers of the Government. The cavalry led the way, and the procession moved in very handsome array, with the music of their several corps, to the Capitol, attended by thousands of citizens. The President was attended on horseback by the marshal, with his assistants for the day, distinguished by blue badges, etc. On arriving at the Capitol, the President, with his escort, was received by the Marine corps, under the command of Col. Henderson, stationed in line in front of the Capitol, "whose excellent band of music" saluted the Presidents on their entrance into the Capitol.

Within the hall, the sofas between the columns, the entire space of the circular lobby without, the bar, the spacious promenade in the rear of the Speaker's chair, and the three outer rows of the members' seats, were all occupied with a splendid array of beauty and fashion. On the left, the diplomatic corps, in the costume of their respective courts, occupied the places assigned

them on the innermost range of seats, immediately before the steps which lead to the chair. The officers of our own army and navy were seen dispersed among the groups of ladies, exhibiting, the reporter gallantly adds, "that most appropriate and interesting of associations, valor guarding beauty." Chairs were placed in front of the Clerk's table, in the semicircle within the members' seats, for the judges of the Supreme Court. At twenty minutes past twelve the marshals made their appearance in blue scarfs, succeeded by the officers of both Houses of Congress, who introduced the President-elect. He was followed by the venerable ex-President and family, by the Judges of the Supreme Court in their robes of office, and the members of the Senate preceded by the Vice-President, with a number of the members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black, ascended the steps to the Speaker's chair and took his seat. The Chief Justice was placed in front of the clerk's table, having before him another table, on the floor of the hall, on the opposite side of which sat the remaining Judges with their faces towards the chair. Silence having been proclaimed, and the doors of the hall closed, Mr. Adams rose and read the inaugural address with a clear and deliberate articulation. The time occupied by the deliverance of this address was about forty minutes. The President-elect then descended from the judges' table, received from the Chief Justice a volume of the laws of the United States, from which he read, in a loud and clear voice, the oath of office, at the close of which the plaudits were repeatedly mingled with cheers from the spectators who filled the galleries, and immediately followed by the discharge of a salute of artillery.

The congratulations which then poured in from every side, the reporter says, "occupied the hands, and could not but reach the heart of the President. The meeting between him and his venerated predecessor had in it something peculiarly affecting." The reporter, who certainly was not able to forecast the future hostile attitude of Jackson to Adams, proceeds to say: "General Jackson, we were pleased to observe, was among the earliest of those who took the hand of the President; and their looks and deportment towards each other were a rebuke to that littleness of party spirit which can see no merit in a rival, and feel no joy in the honor of a competitor."

Shortly after one o'clock the procession commenced leaving the hall, but it was nearly an hour before the clustering groups which had crowded every seat and avenue completely retired. The President was then escorted back as he came, and on his arrival at his residence received the compliments and respects of a great number of gentlemen and ladies who called upon him, who also generally paid their respects at the mansion occupied by the ex-President.

INAUGURATION OF ANDREW JACKSON.

General Jackson left Nashville about the 15th of January, 1829, proceeding down the Cumberland to the Ohio, and up the Ohio to Pittsburgh via Cincinnati, arriving at Washington on the 16th of February, where he put up at the

Indian Queen Hotel (now National), and where he remained until the day of his inauguration.

Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1829, was pleasant and balmy, an immense crowd filling the streets. The President elect entered the Senate chamber at nearly noon, attended by the Marshal of the District, and the committee of arrangements, and took his seat immediately in front of the Secretary's desk. The Chief Justice of the United States and Associate Judges entered soon after, and occupied the seats assigned for them on the right of the President's chair. The foreign ministers and their suites, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the chair.

A large number of ladies were present and occupied the seats in the rear of the Senators, and the lobby under the eastern gallery. The western gallery was reserved for members of the House of Representatives.

At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned, and a procession was formed to the eastern portico of the Capitol, where, in the presence of a great crowd of spectators, filling the portico, the steps and the enclosure, Jackson delivered his inaugural address, and having concluded it, the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall. Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated at the forts and by detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired the procession was re-formed, and he was conducted to the presidential mansion. He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons, who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

Mr. Webster, writing from Washington in regard to the scenes at Jackson's inauguration, says, "I never saw such a crowd here before. Persons have come five hundred miles to see General Jackson." Judge Story writes: "After the ceremony was over, the President went to the palace to receive company, and there he was visited by immense crowds of all sorts of people, from the highest and most polished down to the most vulgar and gross in the nation. I never saw such a mixture. The reign of King Mob seemed triumphant. I was glad to escape from the scene as soon as possible." No doubt Story was glad to escape; he was a bitter opponent of Jackson, and it was not to be expected that he could enjoy these festivities. "A profusion of refreshments," writes a participant, "had been provided. Orange punch was made by barrels full; but as the waiters opened the doors to bring it out, a rush was made, the glasses broken, the pails of liquor upset, and the most painful confusion prevailed. To such a painful degree was this carried that wine and ice cream could not be brought out to the ladies, and tubs of punch were taken from the lower story into the garden to lead off the crowd from the rooms. Men with boots on heavy with mud stood on the damask-satin covered chairs, in their eagerness to get a look at the President."

It is stated in the papers of that day that the swell mob were present in large force in the throng that attended the inauguration of Jackson. Despite the cautions published to beware of pickpockets, one gentleman had his pocket picked of nine hundred dollars, and many others were victimized to a smaller extent.

JACKSON'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

This took place March 4, 1833. At 12 o'clock President Jackson and Martin Van Buren, elected Vice-President, repaired to the Representatives' Hall, in the Capitol, and in the presence of a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, foreign ministers, public officers of the United States, and a great concourse of ladies and citizens, each took the oath of office, which was administered to them by the Chief Justice of the United States. President Jackson delivered an address on the occasion, but Vice-President Van Buren did not.

INAUGURATION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Among the inflexible purposes of the administration of Gen. Jackson, none were more prominent than the determination of the President that Mr. Van Buren, and none other, should succeed him. To that end he had served for some two years as Secretary of State; then, having been sent to London as Minister to the Court of St. James, had been recalled to accept the Vice-Presidency during the second term of Jackson's administration, and was accordingly present at the seat of Government on the morning of Saturday, the 4th of March, 1837, when "Old Hickory" relinquished the reins of government to younger hands.

Concerning "the occasion," we quote from Mr. N. P. Willis, who, among the many distinguished citizens from other States, lent his presence to the ceremonies:

"The republican procession, consisting of the Presidents and their families, escorted by a small volunteer corps, arrived soon after twelve. The General and Mr. Van Buren were in the 'constitutional phaeton,' drawn by four grays, and as it entered the gate they both rode uncovered. Descending from the carriage at the foot of the steps, a passage was made for them through the dense crowd, and the tall, white head of the old chieftain, still uncovered, went steadily up through the agitated mass, marked by its peculiarity from all around it. The crowd and diplomats and Senators, in the rear of the column, made way, and the ex-President and Mr. Van Buren advanced with uncovered heads. A murmur of feeling rose up from the moving mass below, and the infirm old man, emerging from a sick chamber, which his physician thought it impossible he could leave, bowed to the people and, still uncovered in the cold air, took his seat beneath the portico. Mr. Van Buren then advanced, and, with a voice remarkably distinct, and with great dignity, read his address to the people. The air was elastic and the day still, and it is supposed that twenty thousand people heard him from his elevated position distinctly."

After the ceremonies the procession escorted Mr. Van Buren to the White House, and at a ball in the evening at Carusi's, both Presidents attended. General Jackson left Washington on the 7th of March, 1837.

INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

"General Harrison," says Mr. Thurlow Weed in his "Recollections," "was a feeble, broken-down man at the time of his election. He was far advanced in years, and the usual infirmities of age were aggravated by the privations and sufferings of an arduous course of life during his long services in the field. The journey from his home, on the banks of the Ohio, to Washington, amid the rigors of a severe winter, bore heavily upon him, and when he reached the seat of Government, about the middle of February, he had the appearance of a confirmed invalid. He reached there in a driving snow-storm. A large number of citizens met him at the depot, and he walked in procession with head uncovered down the Avenue to Gadsby's Hotel, exposing himself to the falling snow in the most imprudent manner.

"The state of his health was not improved in the interval between the time of his arrival and his inauguration. The ceremonies on that occasion (Thursday, March 4, 1841), were uncommonly elaborate and fatiguing, and he became so exhausted that on his arrival at the Capitol he was taken into the Vice-President's room and had his temples bathed in brandy, preparatory to taking the oath of office. The weather was inclement and boisterous, a cold northeast wind blowing with much force. He stood on the east front of the Capitol in delivering his inaugural address, and his enfeebled condition was the subject of sorrowful remarks of those who were near enough to observe his weakness and prostration."

The morning of the inauguration day broke somewhat cloudily, and the horizon seemed rather to betoken snow or rain. At sunrise a salute of twenty-six guns was fired from the Mall, south of their gun-room, by a party of the Columbia Artillerists, acting under the command of Capt. Buckingham. Soon after the firing of these guns, the entire body, apparently of citizens and numerous visitors, roused from their slumbers, thronged Pennsylvania Avenue and its principal streets, and gave to them a very animated and lively appearance; the throng continuing to increase until 8 o'clock, when the various delegations, military companies, Tippecanoe clubs, associations and citizens, assembled at their respective posts.

Soon after ten o'clock the procession moved from the head of $4\frac{1}{2}$ street; when a salute of three guns announced their march toward the quarters of the President-elect. Having there received Gen. Harrison, attended by his personal friends, the procession moved on from the quarters of the President-elect, up E street to 11th street, to F street, to 15th street, to Pennsylvania avenue, down Pennsylvania avenue to the south gate of the eastern yard of the Capitol. A reporter says: "Occupying a favorite position in the front of Brown's Hotel, we noticed the procession as it passed along the most public part of Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. The scene was highly interesting, and imposing. The ladies everywhere, from the windows on each side of the avenue, waved their handkerchiefs or hands in token of their kind feelings, and Gen. Harrison returned their smiles and greetings with repeated bows. The enthusiastic cheers of the citizens, who moved in the procession, were with

equal enthusiasm, responded to by thousands of citizen spectators who lined Pennsylvania avenue, or appeared at the side windows, in the numerous balconies, on the tops of houses, or on other elevated stands. At the head of the procession was the chief marshal, who was mounted on a fine horse, suitably caparisoned, as also were his two aids. The military portion of the procession was remarkably fine and soldier like. Much of this, no doubt, was owing to Major Fritz, of the Philadelphia National Greys, whose company and excellent band of music were objects of particular notice and admiration."

Nearly the whole throng of visitors accompanied the President to his new abode, and as many as possible entered and paid their personal respects to him. The whole building, however, could hardly contain a fortieth part of them, so that very many were unable to obtain admission at all. A popular President will, on such an occasion, always be surrounded by more friends than it is possible for him to receive and recognize otherwise than in masses. The close of the day was marked by the repetition of salutes from the artillery, the whole city being yet alive with a population of strangers and residents, whom the mildness of the season invited into the open air. In the evening the several ball-rooms and places of amusement were filled with crowds of gentlemen and ladies attracted to this city by the novelty and interest of the great occasion. In the course of the evening the President of the United States paid a short visit to each of the assemblies held in honor of the inauguration, and was received with the warmest demonstrations of attachment and respect. The end of the day was marked, as its progress from the early morning hour had been, by quiet and order, not only remarkable but astonishing, considering the vast crowds of persons, the excitement of the occasion and the temptations which it offered to undue exhilaration."

JOHN TYLER.

President Harrison died at Washington on the 4th of April, 1841, during the absence of Congress. The officers of Congress, and of the Cabinet, of whom Daniel Webster was the head, took charge of the Government for the moment, immediately sending a special messenger, with the announcement of the melancholy occurrence to Vice-President Tyler, then at his home at Williamsburg, Va. On the morning of the 6th of April, Mr. Tyler arrived in Washington, and the same day, before Judge Cranch of the District of Columbia, took the oath of office without public ceremonial.

INAUGURATION OF JAMES K. POLK.

The unfavorable state of the weather on the day of the inauguration of James K. Polk, Tuesday, March 4th (1845), did not prevent a large turnout of strangers and citizens to join in the inaugural procession, or to witness the proceedings at the Capitol. At sunrise a discharge of artillery announced the ceremonies of the day. At eight o'clock a. m. the volunteer companies of the District, and those which had arrived from Baltimore and distant places, commenced marching towards the appointed parade grounds in front of the City

Hall. About ten o'clock the military, under the command of Captain Mason, of the Potomac Dragoons, marched from their parade ground by 6th, E and 10th streets to Pennsylvania avenue, where they halted for a short time, and then marched forward and took their appointed station in front of Coleman's Hotel. Here the inaugural procession was formed, under the direction of Chief Marshal McCalla and his aids.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock the President-elect left Coleman's Hotel, and then the procession took up its line of march towards the Capitol, the military being in front, and making altogether a handsome display, there being eleven volunteer companies in the line, of whom eight belonged to the District of Columbia, one to Baltimore, one to Savage Factory, and one to Fairfax county, Va. The District volunteer companies appeared to great advantage, but the most prominent and most observed of all the companies in the procession was the Independent Blues, of Baltimore, commanded by Capt. Watson, a corps noted for excellent discipline, and to which was attached Deem's strong and skillful band of musicians. The Savage Factory Guards, a handsomely uniformed company, under the command of Capt. Williams, also appeared to great advantage, as did the Fairfax County Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Wilcockson. The volunteer companies in front of the procession were as follows: Fairfax Cavalry, Potomac Dragoons, Independent Blues, Savage Factory Guards, Washington Light Infantry, National Blues, Independent Grays, Union Guards, Mechanical Riflemen, United Riflemen, Columbia Riflemen. The famous Empire Club, of New York, followed the military. They bore in front a large silk banner, which was surmounted with the cap of Liberty, and had on it portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Van Buren. The members of this club wore a uniform consisting of a red jacket and a leather girdle. They had with them a mounted brass cannon, which they fired in front of Coleman's Hotel several times, and afterwards at the Capitol. After the Empire Club followed several army and naval officers, and the reverend clergy. Next came, in an open carriage, escorted by Gen. Hunter, Marshal of the District of Columbia, and several assistant marshals, the President-elect and his immediate predecessor. The carriage was flanked by the Fairfax Cavalry.

As the carriage passed along Pennsylvania Avenue, at different points of the line, the people cheered the President-elect, and there was in some places a waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, from the windows that commanded a view of the procession. After the President-elect followed various distinguished functionaries, judicial, civil, and military. Then followed the corporate authorities of Washington, and the Democratic associations of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and other places. This formed the largest and most imposing portion of the civic procession. The Marine Band played national and appropriate music. Numerous silk banners, bearing appropriate mottoes, were borne in the procession. The professors and students of Georgetown College closed the line of the inaugural procession. The students, in their college uniform, preceded by the handsome silk banner pre-

sented to the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College by the ladies of the Cathedral church of Baltimore, accompanied by a good band of music, attracted no little attention. The procession entered the precincts of the Capitol about 12 o'clock, and soon afterwards the President-elect delivered the inaugural address and was duly installed into office.

INAUGURATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.

General Taylor arrived in Washington on Friday, the 23d of February, 1849, after a long and tedious journey, and was escorted from the depot by an immense crowd of citizens to his lodgings at Willard's Hotel. On the 27th he paid a formal visit of courtesy to the President, and was entertained at dinner; on the 28th was received by the citizens of Georgetown, and attended a reception in his honor by Speaker Winthrop, and on the 1st of March was accorded a public reception at the White House.

On the day of the inauguration, Monday, March 5th, 1849, the numbers in attendance were said to be much larger than were ever before collected in Washington. The weather, though cloudy, was not particularly unpleasant for the fickle season of the year. At the break of day the strains of martial music resounded along the principal avenues of the city, and hundreds of star-spangled banners of every fabric and dimension were unfolded to the breeze. The bells of the city then rang out a stirring peal, and long before the usual breakfast hour the people were wending their way in masses to the Capitol.

At 9 o'clock one hundred gentlemen, who officiated as marshals, mounted their horses in front of the City Hall and proceeded in a body to Willard's Hotel for the purpose of paying their respects to General Taylor. Having been escorted to the long upper hall of the hotel, and arranged themselves in line, the President-elect made his appearance, leaning upon the arm of the mayor of the city, and proceeded to shake the hands of the gentlemen present as a return for their polite salutation. The General was dressed in a plain suit of black, and he appeared to be in the enjoyment of his usual good health. At half-past eleven o'clock the procession took up its line of march. The several military companies, of which there were about a dozen, presented a good appearance. The carriage in which the President-elect was escorted was drawn by four handsome grey horses, and protected from the pressure of the multitude by the cavalcade of the hundred marshals already mentioned. The gentlemen who accompanied Gen. Taylor in his carriage were the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the mayor of Washington. According to previous arrangement, however, when the general's carriage arrived in front of the Irving Hotel, where ex-President Polk was sojourning, the procession halted, and a seat was awarded to him on the right of the President-elect, who shook his predecessor cordially by the hand, whereat nine long and loud cheers were given by the spectators. The procession resumed its march. Both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue were thronged with human beings, all the way from Willard's Hotel to the Capitol grounds. Many of the roofs of the

houses were also covered, and every window was completely blocked with heads. The time occupied by the procession in reaching the east front of the Capitol was about an hour, and after the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, the booming of artillery resounded from one extremity of the city to the other.

At 12 o'clock the members of the late executive Cabinet appeared, Mr. Buchanan leading the way, and occupied places on the left of the ex-Vice-Presidents. The President-elect entered in company with ex-President Polk, and took a seat which had been prepared for him; Mr. Polk occupying another upon his left hand. The appearance of Gen. Taylor, it is stated, was so perfectly unassuming, that many persons had repeatedly to inquire, "before they could assure themselves that that was the man whose name and deeds had filled the trumpet of fame, and won the love and highest honors of his countrymen. The General saluted those near him with an air of frankness and goodwill, and conversed for some time (in whispers) with Chief Justice Taney (probably as to the ceremony about to take place)."

After a brief pause, the order of procession was announced and the company retired from the Chamber of the Senate, passing through the rotunda to the eastern portico of the Capitol. On reaching the staging erected over the flight of stairs of the portico of the Capitol and "standing in full view of the upturned eyes of at least twenty thousand people," the President-elect pronounced the inaugural address. This address was delivered in a remarkably distinct voice, and many parts of it were enunciated with a full and clear emphasis, and enthusiastically responded to by cheers of the surrounding spectators. As soon as the applause which marked the conclusion of the address had subsided, the oath of office was administered to the President by Chief Justice Taney. The President was then overwhelmed with congratulations, Chief Justice Taney and ex-President Polk taking the lead. The ceremonies at the Capitol were terminated by salvos of artillery, amid the roar of which the President, and all assembled round him, retraced their steps, re-embarked in the carriages, and proceeded to the White House.

Three inaugural balls were held in the evening, the principal one in a temporary building erected on Judiciary Square, where dripping tallow from the chandeliers was distributed with exact impartiality, over the shoulders of the gentlemen's dress coats, and the unadorned necks and shoulders of the ladies. At each of the balls, the President put in an appearance during the evening.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

On the 9th of July, 1850, while Congress was in session, the sudden death of President Taylor devolved the cares and responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy, for the second time in the history of the Nation, upon the Vice-President. In deference to the general feeling of regret called forth by the departure of this estimable man, and in accordance with the feelings of his successor, the latter's induction into office was conducted in the simplest manner.

On the 10th of July, Mr. Fillmore, attended by a committee of the two Houses, and the members of the late President's Cabinet, appeared in the hall of the House of Representatives, and the oath was administered by the venerable Judge Cranch, of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, "which being done," says Mr. Benton in his 'Thirty Years View,' "President Fillmore, without any inaugural address, bowed and retired, and the ceremony was at an end."

INAUGURATION OF FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Mr. Pierce arrived at Washington on the 22d of February, 1853, and took rooms at Willard's, where he remained until the day of his inauguration.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 4th of March, 1853, in the midst of a driving snow-storm, a procession, military and civic, was formed, under the chief marshalship of J. D. Hoover, esq., and a half hour later was put in motion. At about this hour President Fillmore left the White House in his carriage, and was driven to Willard's, which he entered, and a moment later emerged in company with the President-elect. Entering an open barouche, together with Senators Bright and Hamlin, they were received in line, and the procession, one mile in length, moved down the avenue, presenting a brilliant and imposing appearance. A disturbance occurred during the march, resulting in a free fight, in which the disturbing party were roughly handled. A portico had been erected at the east front of the Capitol, and in the presence of an immense crowd the President-elect received the oath of office and delivered his address.

These ceremonies concluded, the President and ex-President were received by the escort and conducted to the White House, at the door of which Mr. Fillmore tendered his adieu and drove to Willard's, where he took the suite of rooms vacated by Mr. Pierce.

In conformity to the request of President Pierce, who had suffered a severe affliction by the loss of an only surviving child in a railway accident while en route to the Capital, no inaugural ball or other social festivities attended his installation into office.

INAUGURATION OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan left Lancaster at eight o'clock on the morning of the 25th of February, 1857, arriving at Washington at five p. m., and went directly to the National Hotel, where a suite of apartments had been secured for him.

During the night before the 4th of March, 1857, the city was animated by the blaze of rockets, the movements of ball-goers, the bustle at the Capitol (Congress being in session all night), the march of military companies, and the weary tramp on the sidewalks of thousands of visitors unable to obtain lodgings. The inauguration day was mild and sunny. The military portion of the procession organized at the City Hall. Patient groups of spectators occupied the City Hall steps from an early hour. A reporter says: "Not a few country wagons were drawn up by the curbstone, filled with substantial

Montgomery county farmers and their families, and not a few Prince George bucks pranced around upon horseback, exhibiting witching feats of horsemanship before the admiring eyes of the ladies on the City Hall steps."

About noon the procession proceeded to Willard's Hotel, where President Pierce and the President-elect, in an open barouche, took their places in the line. The marshals headed the procession. Next came the 1st artillery, Company K, and other divisions of the regular army, a battalion of U. S. marines, various guards and rifle organizations, the Albany Burgess Corps, the Charlestown City Guard, the Lancaster Fencibles, the Alexandria battalion, the Richmond Montgomery Guards, the Alleghany Guards, the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, with a venerable banner; the President and President-elect, the ship "Constitution." from the Navy-yard; the Jackson Democratic Association, and other political clubs from South Carolina, Philadelphia, Baltimore, California, etc., and, lastly, the fire companies. Chief-Justice Taney administered the oath of office "amid the sky-rending shouts of the multitude."

"The appearance of the military, ranged as they were in the most picturesque positions of the scene, gave an air of brilliancy to the whole ceremony that was never before equalled in this country."

In the evening the inauguration ball was held, with great brilliancy, at a temporary building erected on Judiciary Square, near the City Hall, and was attended by the President.

INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln arrived in Washington at six o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of February, 1861, wholly unexpected, the rumors of threatened assassination having induced him to submit to the solicitation of his friends, and perform his journey from Harrisburg in disguise. He was accompanied by Mr. E. J. Allen, of New York, and Mr. Ward H. Lamon, and proceeded at once to Willard's and registered. Here Mr. Seward awaited him, and, after a hasty breakfast and consultation, they walked to the White House, where a Cabinet meeting was in session, and sent up their cards to President Buchanan, to his great surprise and bewilderment. Leaving the White House, he called on General Scott at his office, on Pennsylvania Avenue above Seventeenth street; then, returning to his hotel, retired for the day. He remained at Willard's, holding frequent consultations with prominent statesmen, and receiving numerous delegations, up to the day fixed for his inauguration.

The day (March 4, 1861) dawned inauspiciously, with leaden sky and tornadoes of dust. In the course of the morning, however, the skies brightened and the wind lulled.

For some time previous to the inauguration there had been threats of bloodshed on that occasion, and the military authorities taxed their brains for devices to prevent any such catastrophe. The volunteer organizations in the procession were supplied with cartridges. Sharpshooters were posted at convenient points along the avenue and on the roofs of buildings; and at the

market house a small force of infantry was posted for the support of the riflemen in that vicinity. General Scott, with Magruder's and Fry's batteries, was at the corner of Delaware avenue and B street, ready for action, the gunners and drivers remaining at their posts during the ceremony. Gen. Scott kept his scouts busily occupied visiting all parts of the dense crowd, and watching for the first indications of trouble. But the day passed off quietly. The commandant (Magruder) of one of the batteries referred to left Washington a few days after, and was made subsequently a Confederate general.

The procession formed at 9 o'clock, in front of the City Hall, and at 11 o'clock marched to Willard's Hotel and awaited the President and President-elect, who joined the line in an open carriage a little after 12 o'clock. Mr. Lincoln was pale, wan and anxious. The carriage was carefully surrounded by the military, and by the committee of arrangements. The marshal in-chief was Major B. B. French. Among the bodies in the line were the Washington Light Infantry Battalion, the Henderson Guard, Companies A, B, and C, Union Regiment, Metropolitan Rifles, Turner Rifles, Washington Light Guard, Mechanics' Union Rifles, Putnam Rifles, the Sappers and Miners, President's, Mounted Guard, the Georgetown division, including the 1st Georgetown volunteer battalion, the Potomac Light Infantry, and Carrington Home Guards, the Scott Rifles, the District of Columbia Rifles, the Anderson Rifles, Companies A and B, the Georgetown Mounted Guard, and delegations from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, California, and Virginia. There also appeared in the procession the great car of the Republican Association, with pyramidal seats, culminating in a centre, from which rose a staff surmounted with a large gold eagle. The sides were draped with red, white, and blue, and on each side was the word, "Constitution" in large letters. The car was drawn by six white horses, with covers bearing the word "Union," and containing an appropriate number of little girls, dressed in white, each bearing the coat of arms of a State or Territory.

The President-elect took the oath of office and delivered the inaugural address, reading from printed copy, interspersed with numerous manuscript interlineations, at the east front of the Capitol.

His speech was an impressive one, and was delivered in a clear, penetrating voice. Though the reports that an attempt would be made to shoot Mr. Lincoln while delivering his inaugural were not seriously credited, it was thought advisable to omit no precaution to frustrate any such plot; and accordingly the police in front of the Capitol were noticed preventing the assembling of any suspicious looking individuals in compact masses by passing amongst them at short intervals.

When the inaugural ceremonies were finished, the military, as a final ceremony, escorted the President and his attendants to the White House.

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

There was a heavy rain and wind storm on the morning of the 4th of March, 1865, and the streets were covered with several inches of mud. The

war had not then closed, and to most people seemed as far from a termination as ever. Thousands of soldiers strolled about the muddy streets, which, devoid of a substantial bottom, were equally hazardous to rider and pedestrian. "The Engineer Corps," says one of the local papers, "made a survey and took soundings of the Avenue, for the purpose of determining the practicability of laying pontoons from the Capitol to the White House; but it was found that the bottom was too soft to hold the anchors of the boats, and the project was abandoned." The exciting rumors concerning impending events at the front, and the feverish state of the public mind, contributed to the situation of uncertainty and deep concern that characterized the whole period of the war.

The military patrols were doubled on the streets, and the troops who participated in the inauguration had their arms loaded in readiness for any emergency. Every movement of suspicious characters was watched. The known and unknown dangers which threatened the safety of the city, and surrounded the President and his Cabinet, invested the occasion with more than ordinary interest. The preparations were not, however, so warlike, nor was the number of strangers so great, as at the time of Lincoln's first inauguration. It was estimated that the number of arrivals daily during inauguration week varied from 5,000 to 8,000. The Avenue was crowded. Thousands of people occupied the sidewalks, and the windows and balconies of private and public buildings. The long colonnade of the Treasury building bore an immense freight of human beings, and the west front of the Capitol was similarly loaded. The national flag in some shape, mammoth or miniature, was to be seen at every available point. The procession was headed by 119 Metropolitan police. Then came U. S. troops; then the Philadelphia and Washington fire departments, the great display features of the parade; a beautiful Temple of Liberty car drawn by four large bay horses; the East Washington Lincoln and Johnson Club, with a fine working model of the Monitor, drawn by four white horses; other civic organizations, including the Potomac Hose Company of Georgetown; United States marines; United States troops; colored Odd Fellows, and lastly the Giesboro' cavalcade, mounted. The marshal in chief was Daniel R. Goodloe. The Chief U. S. marshal was Ward H. Lamont. At the Senate Chamber Vice-President Johnson was sworn in. He delivered an incoherent address (apparently under the influence of liquor), which created great surprise and caused the American people intense mortification. The oath was administered to President Lincoln at the east portico. The threatening clouds had dispersed, and the grounds were packed with spectators, who greeted the President's appearance with loud, long and enthusiastic cheers. The civic procession and a military escort accompanied the President to the Executive Mansion. In the evening there was a reception at the White House. When the gates were thrown open about 2,000 people made a grand rush to gain admittance, and the pushing and jostling were terrible, and dresses and coats suffered in the fray. Notwithstanding the crowd, the reception was brilliant. The President

seemed in excellent spirits, notwithstanding the fatigues of the day. A detachment of the 15th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Union Light Guard, and a detail of the Metropolitan police, worked harmoniously together in preserving order and keeping back the crowd.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON SWORN IN.

President Lincoln, shot by the assassin Booth on the night of April 14, 1865, died the next morning at twenty-two minutes past 7 o'clock. The great bulk of the responsibility fell upon Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, in the absence of Mr. Seward. There were but few prominent men at Washington, but among them were Senator Ramsey, Senators Stewart of Nevada, John P. Hale, General Farnsworth of Illinois, and Solomon Foote of Vermont. These gentlemen met to discuss the situation, and at once resolved that the requirements of the government demanded that steps should be immediately taken for the induction of Vice-President Andrew Johnson into the office of President of the United States. Accordingly, a consultation with Mr. Stanton was resolved upon, and it was without further ceremony agreed that Chief Justice Chase be sent for to proceed to the Kirkwood house and swear Mr. Johnson in as President of the United States. This was accordingly carried out at 10 o'clock a. m., April 15th, and the above named gentlemen, with a few others, the Provost-marshal of the District, and some of his special detectives in and near the room, were the only persons present.

The memorable scene is thus described by Col. J. R. O'Beirne, who was at the time District Provost Marshal: "The whole thing was conducted quietly, and the outside world knew nothing of what was transpiring in the parlor of the Kirkwood House. A long, narrow, high-walled room, plainly and neatly furnished and carpeted, as all old-fashioned hotel parlors are, with a few small marble-top tables in the center, huge old-fashioned brass chandeliers overhead, would outline the make-up of this room. There was no Bible to be had on looking about for it, and one was accordingly sent for. Mr. Johnson came in from his apartment up stairs, and joined the party awaiting him. He looked very sad, and was quite taciturn. When he spoke, it was in a low tone and with a huskiness that betokened an indignation, if not subdued rage, which was inexplicable. One could not tell whether it was on account of a spirit of resentment at the murder of Mr. Lincoln, or because it placed him as his successor in a new and trying position to which he was unused. The oath was delivered by Chief Justice Chase, in the slow, solemn intonation of one in deep grief, and the heavy, robust sound of his strong voice, when he chose to exert it, filled the large chamber in all its parts, and sounded like the invocation of one of our fervid divines when addressing the Deity. Mr. Johnson held jointly with him the Old Testament in his right hand, without the sign of a vibration, and leaned with the other on his finger-tips upon the table before him, kissed the book, and then prepared to return to his humble room on the floor above. A hurried consultation was held for a few moments, an early Cabinet session resolved upon, some other few details referred to, and

Andrew Johnson, the new President of the United States, who had been so made under republican forms, with no more ceremony than occurs in the swearing of an unimportant witness before a justice of the peace, moved off gently, his tightly-fitting black suit and neatly combed hair distinguishing him only as a plainly dressed, modest, well-disciplined American citizen. The whole affair was dispatched as though only one of every-day importance, and the distinguished men present quickly separated for their allotted spheres; Mr. Stanton, being one of the last to go out, was moody and very much absorbed, with head slightly bent forward, and his eyes cast down, apparently in deep thought."

INAUGURATION OF GENERAL GRANT.

The morning of inauguration day, Thursday, March 4, 1869, opened with lowering skies and occasional showers, and the Avenue presented the appearance of a struggling army of umbrellas. At 10 o'clock the opening skies gave promise of a fair day. Pennsylvania avenue was handsomely decorated. One of the finest effects in the way of decoration was obtained at the headquarters of the government fire brigade. The whole reservation on which the buildings were situated, bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, H and 19th streets, was surrounded with thousands of Chinese lanterns suspended at intervals of a few feet. Most of them were red, white and blue, with the word "Union" emblazoned on them. The engine house, offices, etc., were also profusely ornamented. The city was crowded with visitors, the number being estimated at one third greater than at any previous inauguration. Windows, balconies and porticos on the avenue were in great demand. Twenty-five and fifty dollars were paid for single windows. Trees, awning-posts, signs, and house-tops were occupied. The mossy roof of the old Central market-building was fairly covered with men and boys. This venerable pile, the chronicler of the day alleges, puzzled the visitors, considerably from their inability to imagine its uses. When told that it was a market-house they were at a loss to know why so miserable a structure was maintained for market purposes in this conspicuous position, and, as nobody could inform them, they concluded that probably Gen. Washington used to buy his marketing there, and that the old shed was therefore fondly treasured as a relic. The procession started about 11 o'clock. A silly story was afloat that a secret band had sworn to revenge themselves for the execution of Mrs. Surratt by assassinating the President and Vice-President-elect on their way to the Capitol. But no attention was paid to it. Question had been raised as to whether the retiring President Johnson, and the President-elect would ride to the Capitol together. As a compromise, to meet the difficulties of the case, it was proposed that the President and the President-elect should ride in separate carriages to be driven abreast. But President Johnson declined to accept this position in the procession and his carriage was omitted. Brevet Major General A. S. Webb, grand marshal, arranged the procession in eight divisions. Among the organizations to be noted were the 12th infantry, a battalion of U. S. marines,

the Washington Grays of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, and Zouaves from Buffalo, Washington, Georgetown, and Baltimore, the Albany Burgess Corps (a prominent feature in the line), the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia, various representatives of the Boys in Blue, including battalions from the 2d, 6th, and 7th regiments, the Washington Schutzeen Verein, Columbia Turn Verein, the United States Fire Department, the Washington Fire Department, and similar visiting organizations. The surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, thirty in number, were seated in an omnibus drawn by six horses, the vehicle being decorated with flags on top, and with cards bearing the names of the States tacked on the sides. The miniature ship *Constitution*, full-rigged and equipped, with stern and quarter-boats, anchors and chains arranged in regular man-of-war style, carrying a formidable-looking battery, and manned by youths in sailor costume, was drawn in a car by six richly caparisoned horses. This ship had figured in the inauguration of Buchanan, and had been laid up in the ship house of the navy yard.

There was the usual crowd in the Senate chamber and about the inaugural stand at the east front. The President read his inaugural address in a clear, but low voice. The procession escorted the President to the Executive Mansion and then broke ranks.

President Grant did not take up his residence there with his family until the 18th of March, on which date ex-President Johnson, who had driven direct from the Capitol on the 4th to the residence of ex-Secretary Welles, on H street, left Washington for his home at Greenville, Tenn.

On the evening of the inauguration a grand ball was held in the north wing of the Treasury building, then recently completed, the President receiving in the marble room, and dancing being conducted on each of the three floors, besides the basement floor.

SECOND INAUGURATION OF GRANT.

A polar wave, bringing with it an unseasonably low temperature and a bitter wind, was among the visitors on inauguration day, Monday, 4th of March, 1873. Fierce and icy gusts kept up a lively fluttering among the twenty arches of flags and bunting spanning the line of march, but did not prevent the streets from being well filled. Large platforms erected in front of the National and Metropolitan hotels accommodated the guests of those houses. The procession formed under General William F. Barry, Grand Marshal. Among the notable bodies which participated were a battalion of U. S. cadets, the U. S. marine corps, the Old Guard of New York, the Washington Light Infantry battalion, the Corcoran Zouaves, the Washington Grenadiers, the Washington Light Guard, the St. Louis National Guard, the Philadelphia City Troop, the Boston National Lancers, the Governor's mounted guard, the Albany Burgess Corps, the Washington Grays of Philadelphia, the DuQuesne Grays of Pittsburgh, the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, the 2d Connecticut regiment, the 3d New Jersey regiment, the Butler Zouaves and Territorial Guards of this city, the 5th Maryland regiment, the

3d battalion Stanton Guards, the Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, the Cameron Club (Philadelphia), the veterans of the Mexican war, the Washington Schuetzen Verein, the Columbia Turn Verein, and the Washington fire department.

The customary scenes took place in the Senate. The oath was administered and the inaugural delivered on a grand inauguration stand at the eastern main entrance to the Capitol. The platform accommodated about 300 persons, and was draped in American flags. Photographs of the scene were taken during the reading of the address, which, owing to the high wind, was inaudible even to those in the immediate vicinity. On the return march the air was so keen as to drive even the Boston Lancers to overcoats. The procession was reviewed by the President. The Avenue was illuminated on inauguration evening, and there were fine displays of fireworks at the White lot and at the Capitol grounds.

Preparations were made for the inauguration ball which would have insured a brilliant success had the weather permitted. A building, 350 by 150 feet, was erected on Judiciary Square especially for the purpose. The interior arrangements and decorations were pronounced superb, excelling those in any building ever erected before for like purposes. The ball-room was 300 feet long by 100 feet wide, and was lighted by 2,500 burners. On the pendent supply pipes, and below the burners, were hung crimson, blue and gold aprons. Beneath these were cross streamers in every conceivable variety, stretched from chandelier to chandelier over the entire room. The walls to the height of 25 feet were covered with white muslin with a deep cornice painted in, blue and pink. Around the cornice was a continuous chain of laurel wreath looped up with rosettes of red, white and blue. Indeed, the national colors appeared everywhere. At the north end was a radius of red, white and blue, with gold rays diverging from the center in every direction upward and terminating in large gold letters forming the name "Washington." The balconies for music were handsomely decorated with flags and red, white and blue trimmings. It was the aim of the ball managers to cover the entire wood work and make the whole building an illuminated mass of decorations. The President's reception platform was covered in front with red, white, blue and gold glazed muslin, was richly carpeted, and provided with suitable furniture. The supper room, into which there were 20 entrances, was also highly decorated. It was hung with four miles of laurel-leaf rope. Hot and cold water was conducted to the kitchens in pipes. Everything for the supper was cooked in New York, under the direction of a former chief cook of Delmonico's. There were provided 10,000 fried oysters, 8,000 scalloped oysters, 8,000 pickled oysters, 150 roast capons, 200 dozen quails, 200 hams ornamented with jelly, 400 partridges, 8,000 sandwiches, 30 barrels of salad, 2,500 loaves of bread, 8,000 rolls, 1,000 lbs. of butter, 300 Charlotte russes, 300 gallons ice-cream, 200 gallons assorted ices, 25 bbls. Malaga grapes, 300 gallons claret punch, 300 gallons coffee, 200 gallons tea, 100 gallons chocolate, &c., &c. The baking cost \$10,000, and the hire of dishes \$5,200. But all the labor and expense incurred were made of small effect by the outrageous behavior

of the thermometer. Those ladies who braved the weather ignored all vanities and appeared in the warmest wrappings they possessed. The gentlemen showed a partiality for hats and overcoats. The conveniences supplied for taking care of wraps were more than sufficient to meet the demands. There was a great rush at the supper-table for hot drinks, but the other dainties were neglected. An army of canary birds had been provided for the ball-room, but the weather was too much for them. The music froze in their throats, and they devoted themselves strictly to the task of keeping warm. In short, the cold neutralized all the results of the labor of weeks, and prevented the brilliant success which would otherwise have been a certainty.

THE INAUGURATION OF HAYES.

President-elect Hayes arrived in Washington on Friday morning, the 2d of March, 1877, at 9:50, and was immediately driven to the residence of Senator Sherman, 1223 K street, where he remained during the following days preceding his inauguration. At noon of the 2d he visited the Executive Mansion, and was received by President Grant in his private office and presented to the members of his Cabinet. He remained some twenty minutes, after which he was driven to the Capitol to consult with his friends in the Senate regarding his inauguration. He was conducted to the Vice-President's room, where he held an impromptu levee, after which he returned to Senator Sherman's. Vice-President-elect Wheeler left New York the same day, via limited express, arriving in Washington at four p. m., taking up quarters at the Riggs House. During the day of the 3d the President-elect received his friends, and in the evening President Grant gave a grand state dinner in his honor at the Executive Mansion, immediately preceding which (seven o'clock on the evening of the 3d) the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Waite. Sunday (the 4th) was passed quietly at General Sherman's.

Inauguration day (March 5, 1877), was raw and cloudy. Despite the prolonged uncertainty as to the result of the Presidential election, and the short time given for arrangements to come to Washington, the city was crowded. It was estimated that 50,000 persons left New York for Washington on Saturday, March 3. The Avenue was gaily attired in waving bunting, the striking features being pyramids or arches composed of flags and streamers of variegated colors, suspended across the Avenue by strong cords. The decorations were not so extensive as would have been the case had longer time been afforded for preparation. At about 10 o'clock the procession moved, Brevet Major-General W. D. Whipple being Grand Marshal. The first division was composed of regular United States troops. The second comprised the United States Marine Corps. In the 3d division were Co. A, Washington Light Infantry, the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, the Weccacoe Legion, the Washington Light Guard, Washington Artillery, 1st battalion of colored troops, and the Columbus cadets. The President and Vice-President-elect, President Grant, the President of the Senate, and other prominent officials composed the 4th division. The Hartranft Club of Philadelphia, the National Veteran

Club of the District, Maryland Veteran Association, and the Grand Army of the Republic of the District of Columbia were prominent in the 5th division. Various Republican associations, a number of citizens and the city fire department completed the procession.

At the Senate the gallery had been filled at 11 o'clock, and thousands had vainly endeavored to secure admission. At 12 o'clock President Grant and the President-elect entered arm in arm. The oath of office was administered for a second time, and the inaugural address delivered at the inaugural stand, east front of the Capitol. Mr. Hayes had already taken the oath of office at the Executive Mansion on Saturday—the 4th falling on Sunday. He read his inaugural in a clear voice, from a small manuscript book. The procession escorted President Hayes back to the Executive Mansion and broke ranks at 18th street. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession. Fireworks and calcium lights and Chinese lanterns also made the streets brilliant. An inaugural reception was held at Willard's Hall under the auspices of the Columbus cadets. The name of Hon. John Sherman, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Sherman, Judge Lawrence, Hon. Lorenzo Danford, Hon. James Monroe, and John L. Savage are given as constituting the reception committee.

THE INAUGURATION OF GARFIELD.

Gen. Garfield arrived in Washington on the morning of the 28th of February, 1881, being met at the depot by a reception committee, and conducted without ceremony to the Riggs House, where apartments had been engaged for him, and where he remained until the morning of his inauguration. About noon, in company with Mrs. Garfield, he called upon President Hayes at the White House, the latter with his Cabinet returning the call, during the afternoon. For the following three days, his time was fully occupied in receiving calls and conferring with his party leaders. On the evening of the 3d the President-elect and Mrs. Garfield left their hotel and were driven to the White House where they attended the farewell State-dinner of President and Mrs. Hayes.

Inaugural day opened with lowering clouds overhead, and under foot three inches of snow and slush, through which fifty thousand strangers struggled and splashed and fought their way to the most desirable points for seeing the procession, which all meteorological signs indicated, would never proceed. The night of the 3d was certainly one of the stormiest that ever visited Washington. Driving blasts from the northwest blew hurricanes of snow until midnight, when a warmer wave reduced the snow to an icy sleet, which pelted the city unmercifully until day break. In the midst of this battle of the elements, constantly arriving trains at the depots unloaded tens of thousands of strangers, who waded the streets to the hotels, and finding them filled to overflowing, passed the night in a friendly chair or hallway, or wandered the streets in search of accommodations that were nowhere to be had.

Notwithstanding all these detractions, the day had scarcely begun ere the

tapping of the drum, and the blast of bugle, announced the assembling of the military at their respective rendezvous. Their sounds awoke the city, whose population began to turn out en masse from every quarter, so that by ten o'clock, when the clouds began to break and the sun to peep out, the crowd were occupying every inch of standing room on the sidewalks and slopping over in the gutters regardless of everything but an overpowering desire to see the procession, which was still a matter of a couple hours in prospective. Never before had Washington looked upon such a sight, or such a crowd. The number of troops and organizations awaiting an assignment to the procession were so numerous that the impossibility of ever getting so great a number into line was apparent to any military mind. Every side-street was filled with soldiers, and from every alley came the reverberating sound of the drum. When once in order, they stretched in interminable line from the Treasury along the south side of Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol; around the three sides of the Capitol, and back again along the north side of the avenue to the Treasury, while the reserve was massed up and down the numbered streets, and overflowed into Judiciary Square, and about the City Hall. Nor did these include the first division of the procession, to whom had been assigned the honor of escorting the Presidential party from the White House to the Capitol.

The city was one mass of decorations, among which it would be difficult to particularize. All the public buildings were literally covered with flags and bunting, though scarcely less brilliant than the business-houses and hotels along the entire length of Pennsylvania avenue. At the corner of 15th street, a grand arch had been erected reaching from the Corcoran building to the Treasury, with gothic towers, colored windows and emblematic designs, embowered in a mass of bunting and streamers. Thirty-eight smaller arches, one for each state in the Union, were stretched across each of the numbered streets at their north and south entrances to the avenue, each dressed with flags and supporting immense shields on which were painted the coat of arms of the State it represented. Even the Washington monument blossomed with flags and streamers, and away up at the top, in red and blue bunting, were G. and W. in gigantic letters. Grand stands were erected at every available point, on which thousands of people were crowded, and every window along the line of march was filled to the utmost capacity.

By eleven o'clock the avenue was one mass of humanity. From the Treasury to the Capitol, one mile and a quarter of street, one hundred and eighty feet from curb to curb, crowded and packed with men and women, military bands playing the airs of every nation under the sun. A half hour later, the booming of cannon announced the starting of the escort, with the Presidential party en route to the Capitol. This division under the command of Major General R. B. Ayers, numbered some 2,500 men, including a full regiment of Regular Artillery, four companies of marines, two batteries of light artillery, a squadron of cavalry, the 9th New York regiment, Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar of the District of Columbia (of which Gen. Garfield was

a member), the Washington Light Infantry, the National Rifles, the Signal corps U. S. army, and some ten or twelve other organizations representing each section of the country.

The second division, formed in the grounds and streets adjacent to the Capitol, comprised the entire National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, under the command of Major General John F. Hartranft, formed in five brigades of eighteen full regiments, numbering nearly 6,000 officers and men, presenting a magnificent appearance.

The third division, under the command of Major Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of Missouri, numbered some 5,000, including the 9th New Jersey regiment, the 6th Ohio, the 1st Kansas, the Old Guard of New York, and more than fifty companies, representing seventeen States of the Union.

The fourth division was composed almost entirely of military organizations from the Southern States, and was under the command of Major General Charles W. Field, late of the Confederate Army. It numbered nearly 4,000, including the 5th Maryland regiment, and separate companies from seven States.

The fifth division was composed of civic organizations under the command of Col. Robert Boyd, and numbered more than 6,000 men, including Republican clubs from Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, and other cities, as well as the entire Maryland Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, exceeding 800 men. Attending this huge procession, which began to move at 10 o'clock under the Chief Marshalship of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, were more than fifty bands of music.

Promptly at 12 o'clock noon, Gen. Garfield and President Hayes and his cabinet, escorted by Senator Thurman, entered the Senate Chamber, followed by Vice-President-elect Arthur, escorted by Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony. The whole vast assembly was hushed into absolute quiet, as Vice President Wheeler introduced his successor, and administered to him the oath of office. And then the entire assembly took up the line of march to the central portico, to witness the final ceremony that made James A. Garfield President of the United States. "And here was witnessed," wrote an eloquent journalist, present on the platform, "the majesty of the American theory of government. Here was the simplest, the grandest, the quietest, yet the most imposing scene that the records of the world can show. The chief ruler of a great Nation resigned his power, laid down his sceptre, and returned to private life, without a murmur or a thought otherwise. His successor, stepping from the ranks of the common people, quietly took up the reins of authority, and in one brief moment, without any of the trappings of royalty or the insignia of rank, modestly assumed the sovereignty delegated him by the voice of his fellows. The first gentleman in the land vacated his precedence, and from the ranks stepped unostentatiously a private citizen, to wear the title thus laid down, and exercise the rights thus resigned. And all this in the presence of the people from whose midst the new ruler stepped, and back into whose ranks the retiring President took his place. Such a spectacle was never seen

outside of this country ; perhaps could not hitherto have been seen in any other race than the one whose laws and traditions are still the laws and traditions of the country.

"The spectacle indeed was a grand one, the immense platform built out from the central portico was filled with people. In front, stretching from the extreme northern to the extreme southern limits of the Capitol building, and eastward from the portico to the statue of Washington, the crowd was packed almost as close as sardines in a box. At least eighty thousand people were there pressed upon each other, and counting the scattered groups around—scattered only in comparison with the densely-packed condition of the central mass—there must have been at least 100,000 people present. It was a sea of upturned faces—an ocean of human heads. It was a sight whose stupendous magnitude was never seen before in Washington."

After Chief Justice Waite had administered the oath of office, President Garfield read his inaugural address, which was vociferously applauded. The party then entered their carriage and were escorted to the reviewing stand in front of the White House, from which the President reviewed the grand procession, which was more than two hours and a half in passing.

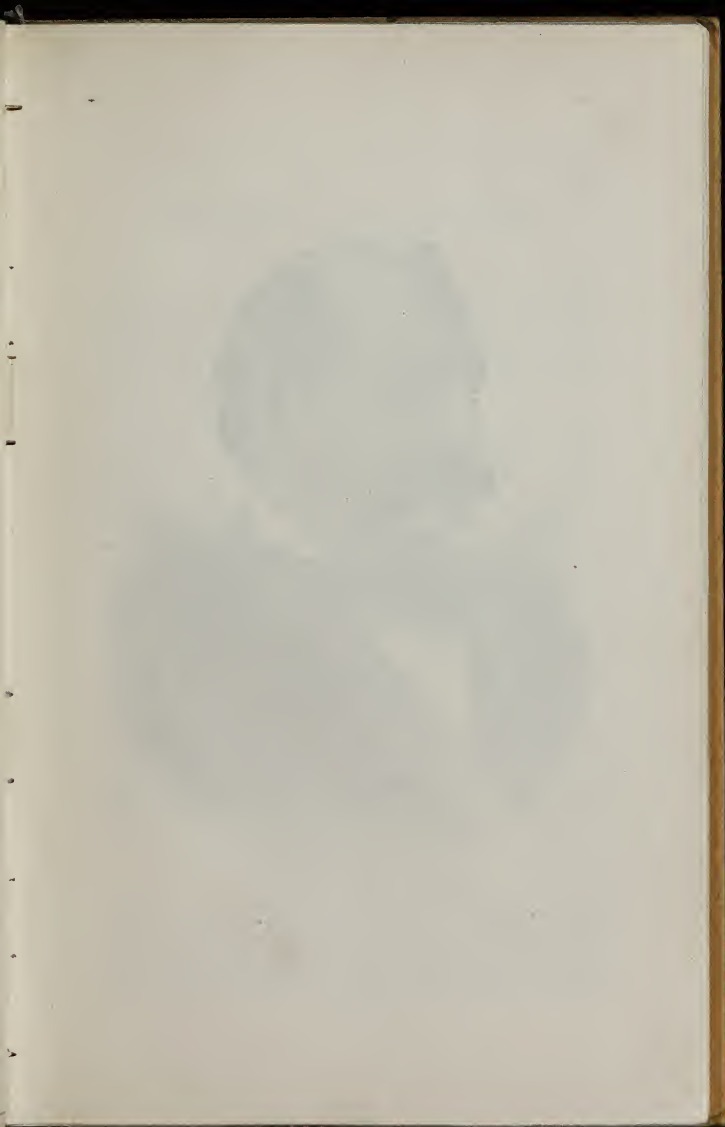
The ball in the evening was held in the new building of the National Museum, and like all other features of the day was a grand and magnificent success. The huge ball-room was superbly decorated, lighted by electric lights in whose flood of radiance, the tens of thousands of gas-jets that bordered the columns and cornices of the vast building, appeared like twinkling gems of yellow light.

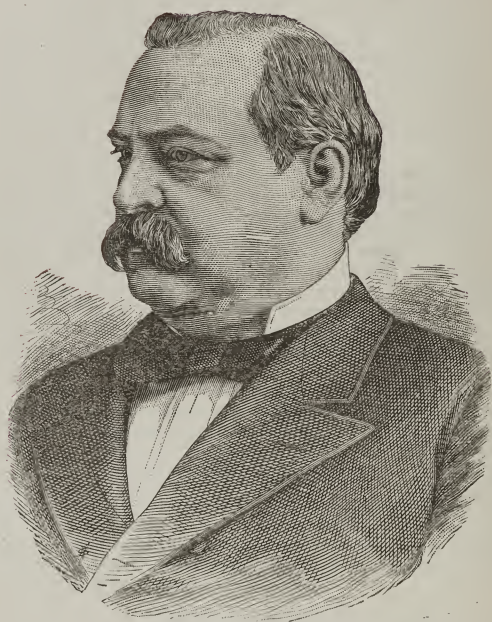
More than eight thousand people attended the ball, although the price of tickets admitting but one person, was five dollars each. The music was furnished by the Marine band of sixty brass instruments, for promenading, and by the Germania Orchestra of Philadelphia of one hundred pieces, for dancing.

The whole arrangements for this, the grandest inauguration in the history of the Republic were under the direction of an Executive Committee, of which Mr. John W. Thompson was Chairman, Gen. J. A. J. Cresswell, Treasurer, Col. H. C. Corbin, Secretary, and whose active members to whom the magnificent success was due, in addition to the above, were Mr. Henry A. Willard, Mr. A. L. Barber, Major M. M. Parker, and Mr. B. H. Warner, as well as the Chairmen of the several auxiliary committees.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

President Garfield died at Elberon, on the night of the 19th of September, 1881, amid the lamentations and distress of all his countrymen, and at midnight of that ill-fated day, Vice-President Arthur took the oath of office at his residence in New York City, and thus succeeded to the Presidency, without ceremony and in the midst of a national grief, which refused to be comforted.





GROVER CLEVELAND.

The chief actor in the ceremonies and pageant of to-day, who has been selected by a majority of his fellow-citizens to occupy the chair of their Chief Magistracy, for the coming four years, *Stephen Grover Cleveland*, traces his ancestry through the cleanest and purest of New England stock, to an honest, frugal and sturdy English yeoman, who sought in the new world in its earliest days of colonization, that liberty of conscience and action that was denied him and his fellows in the land of his birth.

"Away back in 1635," says Mr. Welch, one of the ablest of his biographers, "a sterling man, Moses Cleveland, came to this country from Ipswich, county of Suffolk, England. He took the Freeman's Oath in 1643, and on September 26, 1648, married Ann Winn, daughter of Edward and Joanna Winn, of Woburn. They had seven sons and four daughters. He died in Woburn, January 9, 1701. About his name, however, does not linger any trace of reminiscence or tradition. In the old cemetery in Woburn are still standing the gravestones of English slate which mark the resting-place of Aaron Cleveland, the second son of Moses. He was a man of distinction in the town, and of wealthy estate, as wealth was considered in those days, for it was appraised at £221 8s. 3d. His occupation was that of a farmer and house-wright. He married, September 26, 1675, Dorcas Wilson, who was at that time the belle of the town. They had ten children, among whom was Sarah, the ancestor of Major-General John Blake, an officer distinguished in the Revolution. Captain Aaron Cleveland, the first son of Aaron Cleveland second, went to East Haddam in 1738, and became wealthy through land speculation. The Haddam records designate him as "a gentleman," and having left a fortune of £3,000. He married, in Woburn, January 1, 1702, Abigail Waters, described as "an accomplished and lovely lady of Irish parentage." Her grandson, Rev. Aaron Cleveland, thus referred facetiously to this in a poem on "The Family Blood:"

"Four kinds of blood flow in my veins,
And govern each, in turn, my brains:
From Cleveland, Porter, Sewall, Waters,
I had my blood distinct in quarters."

They had also a family of ten children, a large and useful posterity, which settled chiefly in the Western States. Portraits and biographies of many of them appear in local histories. One of them, Samuel, was barbarously murdered by Indians at Jeddore, N. S., on his vessel, an account of which was

published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1753. Moses, the fourth, was the grandfather of Major-General Erastus Cleveland, of Madison, N. Y., who commanded the United States forces at Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812. The Rev. Aaron Cleveland, seventh child of Captain Aaron, entered old Harvard College at the age of sixteen and was graduated in 1735. He had a useful pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Haddam, Conn., and was for a time at Malden, Mass.

He afterward took charge of an Episcopal parish in Halifax, N. S. He received orders in the church, and was duly ordained priest by the Bishop of London, then commissioned by "The Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," to take charge of the church at Newcastle, Pa. On his way there he visited his old and intimate friend, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and while stopping at his house was suddenly taken ill. Franklin was at that time the editor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and wrote of his death as follows:

"On Thursday last, after a lingering illness, died here the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, lately appointed to the mission at Newcastle by the Society for Propagating the Gospel. As he was a gentleman of humane and pious disposition, indefatigable in his ministry, easy and affable in his conversation, open and sincere in his friendship, and above every species of meanness and dissimulation, his death is greatly lamented by all who knew him, as a loss to the public, a loss to the Church of Christ in general, and in particular to that congregation who had proposed to themselves so much satisfaction from his late appointment among them, agreeable to their own request."

Dr. Cleveland's wife was a Susannah Porter, a daughter of a clergyman and a near relative to Chief-Justices Samuel and Stephen Sewall, of Massachusetts. By a singular coincidence this couple were blessed with ten children. One of them, Stephen, born in 1740, was the first naval officer commissioned by Congress, and his son, Richard Jeffrey, was a United States Vice-Consul at Havana, and in his turn had many distinguished descendants.

Dr. Cleveland's son Aaron was born February 9, 1744, in East Haddam, on the Connecticut river. For the greater part of his life he carried on business in Norwich. He distinguished himself by making an opposition to slavery and introducing a bill in the Connecticut legislature for its abolishment. He was a good poet and something of an orator.

Aaron Cleveland was always known as a staunch anti-slavery Republican, and died in New Haven in 1815. His son Charles was born in Norwich in 1772, and afterward was widely known as "Father Cleveland," perhaps because he was blessed with thirteen children, and because his ways were kind and genial. He was a city missionary in Boston. The youngest of his children married Dr. Samuel H. Coxe, whose son is the prominent Arthur Cleveland Coxe, the Episcopal Bishop of Western New York. Aaron Cleveland's second son, William, was a silversmith by trade, and lived for the greater part of his life at Bean Hill, on the outskirts of Norwich. He was a deacon of the Congregational church for twenty-five years. He died at Black Rock, then a suburb of Buffalo, in 1837. His second son, Richard Falley Cleveland, was born in Norwich, June 19, 1804. He entered Yale College in

1820, and graduated four years later with high honors. While a boy he worked in a factory with his cousin, William E. Dodge, who eventually became the well-known New York merchant. William went to Baltimore, where he was employed as a tutor, and while there fell in love with Anne Neal, the daughter of a publisher and merchant of Irish birth. She was a sweet type of Southern womanhood. After a year or so in Baltimore he went to the Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1829 he returned to Baltimore, a full-fledged Presbyterian clergyman, and then married Anne Neal. These two people were the parents of Stephen Grover Cleveland, now the Governor of the State of New York.

They had altogether nine children, as follows: Anna (Mrs. Dr. Hastings), missionary to Ceylon; William N., 1832, an Alumnus of Hamilton, now a Presbyterian minister at Forestport, N. Y.; Mary, 1833 (Mrs. W. E. Hoyt); Richard Cecil, 1835; Stephen Grover, 1837; Margaret (Mrs. N. B. Bacon), 1838; Lewis Frederick, 1841; Susan (Mrs. L. Yeomans), 1843; Rose E., unmarried, 1846.

The first trust of the young minister was in Windham, Conn.; the second was in Portsmouth, Va.; and the third at the little village of Caldwell, near Newark, N. J., where, in the Presbyterian parsonage, Grover Cleveland was born. The house is an old-fashioned structure of two stories, with quaint, ivy-covered porch and big gable ends. About it are some two acres of ground, with noble ash trees standing guard at the door, which opens into a spacious hall. The rooms on either side of it are comfortable and homelike, but with low ceilings. The doors are wide, and the room in which the Governor was born is about fifteen feet square and has two windows. All the surroundings of the place indicate respectability. The parsonage was first occupied by Stephen Grover, a former pastor of the church, Richard F. Cleveland succeeding him in 1844. In the old church baptismal record may be found the statement of the birth and baptism of Governor Cleveland, who was named in honor of the old pastor. But from the day of his christening he was called Grover, and has always been known by that name."

HIS EARLY TRAINING.

With the peregrinating qualities of his class, the minister, in the discharge of his duties, removed to Fayetteville, Oneida county, New York, when his son, the future President, was about three years old. Like most country ministers, in that day, the father was not burdened with undue wealth, though he was, able to indulge in the large family common to the times and his profession.

Hence the boy's early opportunities for securing an education were not of the best. He was anxious to secure the advantages of an academical training, but the narrow circumstances of his family forbade this. He accordingly entered a country store, where he faithfully discharged the various and arduous duties incident to his position to the satisfaction of his employer and to his own advantage in the matter of discipline. Upon his father's removal to a larger and more important charge at Clinton, the long-sought opportunity

to attend an academy presented itself. It was duly improved, and the foundation of his future success laid, so far as school training could supply the material.

But he went no farther than the academy, his father's death forcing him out into the world to do something for his family and himself. His first venture was as a teacher in a blind asylum in New York city. He continued in this work two years, when he turned his face to the West, with the intention of locating at Cleveland, Ohio. On his way he stopped to see an uncle at Buffalo, which, as it turned out, became the limit of his Western travels. He remained there and entered upon the study of the law. He began at the lowest round of the legal ladder—as an office boy, with the munificent wages of \$3 or \$4 a week. He worked hard, however, and when admitted to the bar his progress was so rapid that in 1863 he became assistant to the District Attorney of Erie county, where he soon showed that he had all the qualities necessary to success as a lawyer. His first appearance in politics on his own account was made in 1865, when he was nominated for District Attorney, but was defeated at the election by the Republican candidate, Lyman K. Bass. His next venture was in 1870, when he made a successful race for sheriff, the duties of which office he discharged with his customary faithfulness.

At the end of his term, he formed a new law partnership with his former antagonist, Lyman K. Bass, and Wilson S. Bissell, from which Mr. Bass soon retiring, the firm became Cleveland & Bissell, to which partnership Mr. George J. Sicard was admitted in 1872. Concerning his legal distinction at this time the following is clipped :

"It was while thus associated that Grover Cleveland achieved his distinction as a lawyer second to few in the western part of the State for legal acumen and intellectual honesty. His jury and bench trials were distinguished by clear views, direct, simple logic, and a thorough mastery of all the intricacies of the cases; and his invariable avoidance of extrinsic issues and purely technical devices secured for him the respect of his own profession and the admiration of the public."

MAYOR OF BUFFALO.

In the fall of 1881, the citizens of Buffalo, irrespective of party, supported the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland, who had been nominated by the Democrats, for the office of mayor. In the enjoyment of a fair income in the pursuit of his profession, an employment congenial to his tastes and habits, it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that he was unwillingly forced, by the persuasion of friends, to accept the nomination. The municipal government had been badly mismanaged for some years, and while all prominent citizens acknowledged the desirability of a reform in that direction, none of them could be induced to take that active interest in public affairs that alone would compel a correction of existing abuses.

But Grover Cleveland, elevated to this position by a majority of 3,500, entered cheerfully and earnestly upon his work. He had not sought the position. He had not been an active political worker, in the accepted sense of

that word. He knew nothing about the manipulation of caucuses and conventions. He was connected with no halls or other organizations for extorting public plunder from the officers chosen by the popular voice; and his political experience had been confined to a single term in the comparatively unimportant office of Sheriff of the county eleven years before.

But he succeeded where other men had faltered or failed. And what was the secret of this success? It was simply due to the fact that the day he became Mayor of Buffalo in name he became also Mayor in fact. He did not enter upon its duties to register the edicts of a party caucus, or to obey the orders of party bosses. He looked upon the office of mayor as the business agency of the people of his city. He attacked corrupt combinations in a manner which soon convinced the trading members of a City Council that he understood each item of a bill, and that he had determined to reject all corrupt or unnecessary expenditure, and administer the city business as faithfully as if it were his own. He used the veto power with intelligent persistence. Schemes conferring special privileges, or making unwise, extravagant or sentimental appropriations, or for unnecessarily increasing officers, were relentlessly slaughtered. The people of Buffalo, accustomed to the waste and profligacy incident to municipal government, discovered that they had at last found a man who looked upon office as something more than a mere play-spell or an opportunity to reward his friends.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

The nomination of Grover Cleveland for Governor of the State of New York by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, September 22d, 1882, undoubtedly surprised him more than it did any one else. His conduct of the mayoralty had won for him considerable prominence, and his admirable executive work was regarded so highly by his friends that they noised his fame abroad, and commended him as a fit executive for the State.

They made such a showing, and so successfully convinced the Democrats of the State of their earnestness and the worth of their man, that Mr. Cleveland was nominated for Governor over well-known and active competitors. His reputation, merely local as it had been, was still found quite large enough to spread out over a State. The campaign was remarkable even for New York, with its astonishing and kaleidoscopic changes in politics. Many of the leading Republicans of the State ranged themselves on the side of Cleveland's candidacy. The independent element of all parties came to his support; factions in his own party disappeared, and the resulting majority of *one hundred and ninety-two thousand*, the largest ever given a candidate for Governor in any State in the Union, carried Mr. Cleveland into the Governorship. Thus the plain, plodding citizen of Buffalo, whose capacity was neither generally known nor suspected outside the limits of his community, became one of the leading men of the country in less than a year after he had emerged from his hiding-place.

As Governor he has carried out the simple business policy he had inaugu-

rated and adhered to as Mayor. His first message was rather halting. It was evident that he scarcely felt sure of his ground. The interests of the State of New York were large and extensive, and as he had never been called upon to make a special study of them, the easy and nonchalant dogmatism so common to gubernatorial messages was lacking.

But when it came to action he made no serious misstep. He watched the course of the Legislature closely, and pruned its work mercilessly. He exercised the veto power with a wise discretion, and was especially intelligent and watchful in all legislation relating to municipal affairs. Before the session was half over he had secured the ill-will of the New York city managers in his own party, but had won in return the support of the independent and reform element, regardless of political opinion. Every detail of government has been closely studied and watched. His nominations have been quite uniformly creditable, because he has consulted the efficiency of the public service, not the whims or demands of insignificant politicians. He has dealt openly and above-board.

PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Mr. Cleveland's rank at the bar is a high one. He is careful and methodical as a business man, which, united to his faculty of going to the bottom of all questions, gives him the principal elements essential to success in his profession. He presents his case well and closely, whether the argument is made before a court or jury, but does not indulge in any exhibition of pyrotechnics. His vocabulary is ample, but not overwhelming or exhaustive, as is so often the case with professional legal talkers. He is a hard worker, and a large, reliable and commanding practice is his reward.

Mr. Cleveland is a large man, somewhat above the medium height, with a strong, though not a particularly striking face. He has dark, penetrating eyes and heavy eyebrows. His movements are deliberate and dignified, but devoid of the heaviness which sometimes accompanies men of his type. He is not a rich man, in spite of his frugal bachelor habits. He does much free legal work for poor clients, and has a way of assisting them which, though most creditable to his conscience, does not put money in his purse. He is also a liberal benefactor of all the charities of Buffalo, a city peculiarly active in this work.

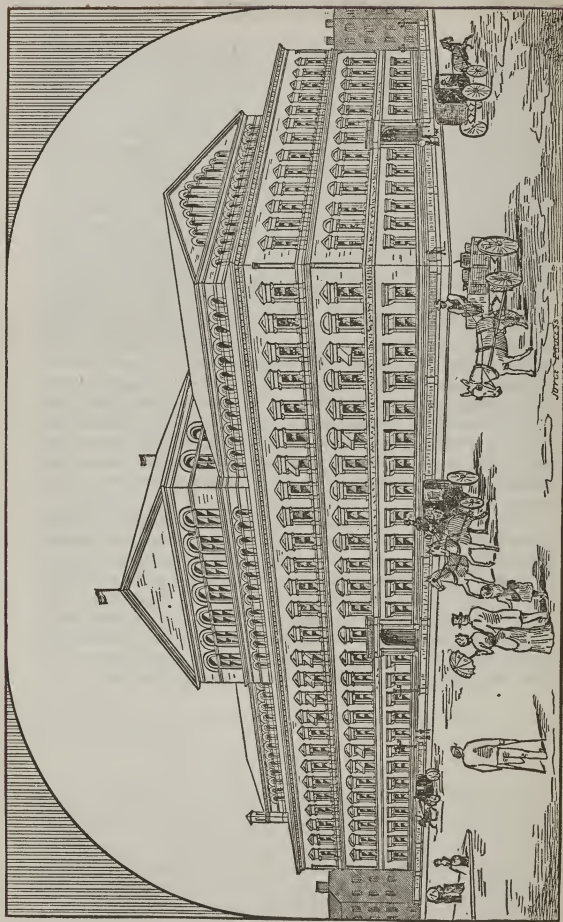
An eminent journalist, who has recently visited the President-elect, thus pleasantly describes

GROVER CLEVELAND PERSONALLY.

"Most persons who have known Governor Cleveland only by his campaign portraits will be very agreeably disappointed in the genial frankness that brightens his face when in conversation with visitors. He evidently has never been in the picture business himself to boom his political fortunes, and the hardened lines of his face, which are given even in the best campaign portraits, are the natural result of an unwilling subject for the artist. He plainly shows that the art of wreathing his features with smiles to make an attractive

picture has been neglected in his education. All his portraits give him a heavy, obstinate appearance, indicating a sluggish temperament and a slow-moving intellectual organization; but if the photographer had caught him un-awares, when in conversation, he would have been pictured as he really is—a delightful and ready conversationalist, and with a face that bears the unmistakable impress of frankness, manliness, and uncommon keenness of perception. His features are soft, his hair light auburn, his eyes bright and merry, and he must at once teach all who meet him that he is a stranger to dissembling. He has abundant caution, but he does not shrink from possible misunderstanding, as Lincoln did; he does not employ words to conceal ideas, but he talks freely and pointedly on subjects he chooses to discuss, and always means to be understood. He does not talk about the personnel of his Cabinet, for the good reason that he has made no Cabinet, and is not likely to make one, or any part of one, for weeks to come; nor does he declare any purpose or policy that would provoke antagonisms, and possibly require reconsideration when he becomes President; but he discusses with the utmost candor, and evidently with pleasure, all questions relating to the public administration of the government. In listening to him while at his gubernatorial desk—interrupted now and then by subordinates, who understand that executive duties are not to be postponed—it is difficult to realize that he is about to assume the gravest responsibilities and wear the highest civil honors of the world. His modest, hearty good fellowship makes him the same, save in giving graver thought to graver duties, whether citizen, Sheriff, Mayor, Governor or President.

"The new President will be progressive. He will be conservative, and progress with care, but he will progress. He will not turn his face back upon the past to learn the new duties the new occasion imposes upon him. He will let the dead rest, and look forward to the living issues of to-day, to the multiplying issues of the hopeful future, and to a purer and better government for the reunited people of our grand Republic. The best aims and efforts sometimes fail, but if patriotic singleness of purpose and tireless and honest endeavor can crown the Cleveland administration with success, the nation will point with just pride to the day it made Grover Cleveland President."



The New Pension Building where the Inaugural Ball will be held.





THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas A. Hendricks, the Vice-President-elect, is of Pennsylvania parentage, his father having been born in Westmoreland county, and his mother in Franklin. He himself was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819, but removed when very young, with his parents, to Shelbyville, Indiana, where his early years was passed and his first successes were achieved. He exhausted the local educational opportunities, and spent a year or two at a small college in the interior. In 1842 he returned to Chambersburg and completed his legal studies with an uncle. The following year he entered upon the practice of the law at Shelbyville, which city he made his home until 1860.

After a brief service in the State Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention, he was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis district in 1850 and re-elected in 1852. In 1855 he was appointed Commissioner of Patents by President Pierce, which office he continued to hold until 1859, when he was nominated for Governor of Indiana. He was defeated, and settled down to a law practice in Indianapolis until 1863, when he was elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1869. In 1872 Mr. Hendricks was elected Governor. In 1876 he was nominated for Vice-President, since which time his career has been seen and known of all men.

Few men have greater personal popularity than Mr. Hendricks. He is genial, kindly, always true to his friends, and without being a professional politician or a demagogue, possesses those qualities which give men a strong hold on the people. He is the leader of the bar in his State, and one of the most engaging stump speakers in the country.



THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

When the Convention of the Democratic party met at Chicago, on the 7th of July, 1884, there was no one among the thousands of political prophets in attendance, who was prepared to assert with any degree of confidence, that any one or another of the candidates whose names were to be presented would succeed in overcoming the opposition of the numerous conflicting elements, and secure the necessary two-thirds that would give him the nomination. All attempts to forecast its action were pronounced the blindest of guess-work. It was the most thoroughly deliberate Convention that has met since the organization of the present parties, with the single exception of the Lincoln Convention that started the Republican revolution in the same city nearly a quarter of a century before. It was not wedded to Grover Cleveland; it was not for him as a man; he had fewer personal acquaintances in the Convention than had any successful candidate since Lincoln. He had no factious support outside of his battle with spoilsmen in his own State; he had no sectional sentiment or interest to rally under his flag.

In point of eminent leadership, it was the ablest representative Democratic council of the generation. The delegation from Alabama was headed by Pope Walker, the Confederate Secretary of War, whose ability as a statesman is preëminent and acknowledged; Colorado and Kansas were headed by Grant and Glick, the Democratic Governors of two strong Republican States. From Delaware was Attorney-General Gray, most eloquent and courageous; from Illinois, William R. Morrison, and Gen. John M. Palmer; from Indiana, Thomas A. Hendricks and Senator Voorhees; Henry Watterson and Senator Beck marshalled the hosts from Kentucky; Senator Jonas and E. A. Burke, the eminent journalist, from Louisiana; Benj. F. Butler and Judge Abbott from Massachusetts; ex-Senator Stockton and Governor Abbott from New Jersey, ably represented their respective constituencies; while the Empire State had sent Manning and Cooper, and Hewitt and Spínola, and Kelly and Corning, all gladiators of debate and zealous champions of the principles of Democracy; from Ohio was Allen G. Thurman, and John McLean and Gen. Ward; from Pennsylvania, ex-Senator Wallace, Coffroth, Ancona, and Mutchler; Wade Hampton lead the Palmetto delegation; Congressman Barbour spoke for the Old Dominion; Henry G. Davis from West Virginia, and Doolittle and Vilas from Wisconsin, close a list from which we have extracted merely a few of the most notable.

The first two days of the Convention were spent in organization, and an endeavor to reconcile its various elements, a task of no mean magnitude in a

national gathering, where many conflicting interests are always represented; so that it was not until Wednesday evening, the 9th, that the roll of States was called for the presentation of candidates. Delaware immediately entered Senator Bayard for the race; Mr. Hendricks, on behalf of Indiana, presented the name of McDonald; California that of ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio; and Kentucky her favorite son, John G. Carlisle. When New York was reached the house rose to its feet, and filled the air from floor to roof with cheers and yells. The excitement was the greatest of the Convention, and the chair gave up all effort to preserve order. On the mention of Cleveland's name by Mr. Lockwood, of New York, the Convention went wild with enthusiasm. Umbrellas, hats, flags, and everything portable were waved, while the uproar was deafening. Wave succeeded wave until the applause became a storm. When at last it had died away, Mr. Lockwood proceeded. He said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: It is with no ordinary feeling of responsibility that I appear before this Convention as the representative of the Democracy of the State of New York (applause) for the purpose of placing in nomination a gentleman from the State of New York as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. This responsibility is made greater when I remember that the richest pages of American history have been made up from the records of Democratic administration. (Applause.) This responsibility is made still greater when I remember that the only blot in the political history done at Washington, an outrage upon the rights of the American people, was in 1876, and that that outrage and that injury to justice is still unavenged (applause); and this responsibility is not lessened when I recall the fact that the gentleman whose name I shall present to you has been my political associate from my youth. Side by side have we marched to the tune of Democratic music; side by side have we studied the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and we love the faith in which we believe; and during all the time he has occupied a position comparatively as a private citizen, yet always true and always faithful to Democratic principle. No man has greater respect or admiration for the honored names which have been presented to the Convention than myself; but, gentlemen, the world is moving, and moving rapidly. From the North to the South new men—men who have acted but little in politics—are coming to the front (applause), and to-day there are hundreds and thousands of young men in this country, men who are to cast their first vote, who are independent in their politics, and they are looking to this Convention, praying silently that there shall be no mistake made here. They want to drive the Republican party from power. They want to cast their vote for a Democrat in whom they believe. (Applause.) These people know from the record of the gentleman whose name I shall present that Democracy with him means honest government, pure government, and protection of the rights of the people of every class and every condition.

"A little more than three years ago I had the honor at the city of Buffalo to present the name of this same gentleman for the office of Mayor of that city. It was presented then for the same reason, for the same causes, that we present it now; it was because the government of that city had become corrupt and had become debauched, and political integrity sat not in high places. The people looked for a man who would represent the contrary, and without any hesitation they named Grover Cleveland as the man. (Here was a wild outburst of applause, and it was some time before the uproar could be quelled.)

"The result of that election and his holding that office was that in less than nine months the State of New York found herself in a position to want just such a candidate and for such a purpose; and when at the Convention of 1882

his name was placed in nomination for the office of Governor of the State of New York, the same people, the same class of people, knew that that meant honest government, it meant pure government, it meant Democratic government, and it was ratified by the people. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, now, after eighteen months' service there, the Democracy of the State of New York come to you and ask you to give to the country, to give to the independent and Democratic voters of the country, to give the young men of the country, the new blood of the country, and present the name of Grover Cleveland as their standard-bearer for the next four years. I shall indulge in no eulogy of Mr. Cleveland. I shall not attempt any further description of his political career. It is known. His Democracy is known. His statesmanship is known throughout the length and breadth of the land; and all I ask of this Convention is to let no passion, no prejudice influence, the duty which it owes to the people of this country. Be not deceived: Grover Cleveland can give the Democratic party the thirty-six electoral votes of the State of New York on election day. He can, by his purity of character, by his purity of administration, by his fearless and undaunted courage to do right, bring to you more votes than can anybody else. Gentlemen of the Convention, but one word more. Mr. Cleveland's candidacy before this Convention is offered upon the ground of his honor, his integrity, his wisdom, and his Democracy. (Cheers.) Upon that ground we ask it, believing that if ratified by this Convention he can be elected and take his seat at Washington as a Democratic President of the United States."

At 11.40 on Thursday evening, the 9th of July, the call of States was ordered. Hoadley, of Ohio, and Randall, of Pennsylvania, had been entered as candidates during the morning session. It was long after midnight when the result of the first ballot was announced as follows, after which the Convention adjourned until 10 a. m. of the 10th.

Number of votes cast	820
Necessary for a choice	547
Cleveland	392
Bayard	170
Randall	78
Thurman	88
McDonald	56
Carlisle	27
Hoadley	3
Flower	4
Tilden	1
Hendricks	1

When the Convention re-assembled on Friday morning it was apparent that a majority of its members had determined during the night to unite upon Mr. Cleveland. The battle was at once commenced by Pennsylvania withdrawing the name of Mr. Randall. When, on the call of States for the second ballot, the name of Illinois was reached, Gen. Palmer arose to announce the vote, and said, "Illinois casts one vote for Thomas A. Hendricks," as if by some preconcerted arrangement, a tremendous shout arose from every part of the huge edifice, which increased in intensity and volume, until it reached a demonstration wholly beyond the power of any one to control. It was soon evident that this unexpected furor was intended as a counter-demonstration of the anti-Cleveland men. Cheer after cheer rent the air, out from which the name of "Hendricks" was vociferously shouted; fans, handkerchiefs, flags, hats, and even coats and shawls were waved, the band struck up, "Hail to the Chief;" but the thundering noise of the ovation increased in volume, until the strains of music were lost in the deafening roar. It was the one de-

cisive moment of the Convention. An eminent journalist, in writing of this episode, remarks :

"Only a supreme cause high over men could have withstood the repeated shocks of the fierce assailing hosts. No National Convention ever stood like the rock ribbed shore against the angry surges of the spoilsmen's storm as did the Convention of to-day. It was held in anarchy for an hour in the midst of a ballot by the cunningly devised strategy that suddenly burst a Hendricks hurricane on the body, which appealed to the inspiring sentiment of historic justice. Neither Grover Cleveland nor any greater man could have withstood such a cyclone. But the cause that he was made to represent with such distinctness alike by friend and foes so strongly appealed to the intelligent and considerate judgment of the body that its members stood like a wall of adamant as the tempest raged in the wildest fury around them."

It was only after forty minutes of this unbounded disorder, during which the enthusiasm seemed to know no control or limit, that it was finally suppressed, and the call of States continued. Long before the end of the regular call, it was clear that Mr. Cleveland's gain over the first ballot had been such that his nomination was a foregone conclusion. From this moment, State after State fell into the Cleveland line with a rush, and, when the result was annouuced, it appeared that Grover Cleveland had 683 votes; Bayard, 81½; Hendricks, 45½; McDonald, 2; Thurman, 4, and Randall, 4. Mr. Cleveland had, therefore, received the votes of more than five-sixths of the delegates, which, upon the motion of Mr. Hendricks, was made unanimous; and, amid the booming of cannon on the lake shore, and a tumultuous enthusiasm within the convention hall that is quite indescribable, the Chairman declared him to be the nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States.

After a brief adjournment the Convention again came together and nominated Thomas A. Hendricks unanimously for Vice-President. Then the enthusiasm again broke out. The standards of all the States were wrenched from their fastenings and brought before the Chairman's desk, where they were waved with frantic vigor. The band happened to strike up "The Star-Spangled Banner" at that moment. Some one began to sing the song, and the entire Convention and audience followed his example with great vim. Song after song followed, and then the National Democratic Convention of 1884 was adjourned.

THE PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the Democratic National Convention of 1884.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that, as the Nation grows older, new issues are born of time and progress, and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution, will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace, and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical operation and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political power. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise abuses grow, and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

This is now the condition of the country, hence a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the Government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party; yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt.

Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880 the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high office.

REPUBLICAN FAILURES.

The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen, and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy; it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small hold-

ings by actual settlers; it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions; it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor; it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war leaving widows and orphans; it left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff; it created and has continued them. Its own Tariff Commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction; its Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufactures; it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries; it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It professes the equality of men before the law; attempting to fix the status of colored citizens. the acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its Court. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform;" its caught criminals are permitted to escape through continued delays or actual connivance in the prosecution.

Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its counsels, or a veto upon bad nominations.

That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward.

REDUCING TAXATION.

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method—not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of Federal revenue: such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step careful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice.

LABOR MUST BE PROTECTED.

All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher

rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from Custom House taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity.

We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and subject to the preceding limitations we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation, known as the "internal revenue," is a war-tax, and so long as the law continues, the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the Republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may, from time to time, grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided; and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

A CONTINENTAL POLICY.

We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister Republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty; we favor honest civil service reforms and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of Church and State, and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relation of capital and labor.

LAND GRANTS.

We believe that the public land ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party, should

be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the General Government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declarations of the Democratic platform of 1856, that "the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith," we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad; and, to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization, issued by courts of competent jurisdiction, must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government, and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil, and according to her laws, and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had a well-defined and executed foreign policy, save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone; that as the result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tidewater.

AN AMERICAN POLICY DEMANDED.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy, our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy, our commerce has been left to British bottoms and almost has the American flag been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the stars and stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantages over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climates and teeming soils, despite freedom of trade among all these United States, despite their population by the foremost races of men and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations, despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in old world

monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies, despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain along with our commerce the control of the markets of the world.

Instead of the Republican party's British policy we demand, in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

TILDEN.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman, through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of Republics—acquiescence in the will of the majority—that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal Government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-countrymen is united in the wish that wrong were righted in his person, for the Democracy of the United States we offer to him, in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen—the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of the Republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital and the general welfare of the whole country.

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CLEVELAND'S LETTER ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., AUGUST 18, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago.

I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility which, in its acceptance, I assume.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people, needs no supplement or explanation.

It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the Government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce. And when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them.

Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country, and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them.

A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is or can be determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage

shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

LABOR MUST BE PROTECTED.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor, the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed shall alike be subserved and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our Government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered :

"The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman."

A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our Government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury.

CONSERVATION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the commu-

nity. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus, laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the Constitution, the General Government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The people pay the wages of the public employees, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in Government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it; the unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease; and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places, instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

AN HONEST ADMINISTRATION WANTED.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the Government in the honest, simple, and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the Chief Magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Colonel WILLIAM F. VILAS, Chairman, and D. P. BESTOR, and Others,
Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

HENDRICKS' ACCEPTANCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 20, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention at Chicago as candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States. May I repeat what I said on another occasion, that it is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the Convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the Convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their sum and substance I heartily indorse and approve the same.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. WILLIAM F. VILAS, Chairman; NICHOLS B. BELL, Secretary,
and Others of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

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THE POPULAR VOTE.

STATE.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine, Republican.	Butler, Peoples'.	St. John, Prohibitionist.
Alabama	92,973	59,444	762	610
Arkansas	72,927	50,895	1847	..
California	89,264	102,397	2017	2,920
Colorado	27,627	36,277	1957	759
Connecticut	67,182	65,898	1685	2,494
Delaware	17,054	12,778	6	55
Florida	31,769	28,031	.	74
Georgia	94,567	47,603	125	184
Illinois	312,314	340,497	10,910	12,074
Indiana	244,992	238,480	8,293	3,018
Iowa	177,286	197,082	..	1,472
Kansas	90,132	154,406	16,346	4,495
Kentucky	152,757	118,674	1,655	3,106
Louisiana	62,546	46,347	120	338
Maine	52,140	72,209	3,955	2,160
Maryland	96,932	85,699	531	2,794
Massachusetts	122,481	146,724	24,433	10,026
Michigan	189,361	192,669	763	18,403
Minnesota	70,065	111,685	3,583	4,684
Mississippi	78,547	42,774
Missouri	235,988	202,029	..	2,153
Nebraska	54,354	76,877	..	2,858
Nevada	5,577	7,193
New Hampshire	39,192	43,249	552	1,575
New Jersey	127,798	123,436	3,496	6,159
New York	563,154	562,005	17,064	25,003
North Carolina	142,905	125,068	..	488
Ohio	368,280	400,082	5,179	11,069
Oregon	24,593	26,852	723	488
Pennsylvania	393,747	474,268	16,992	15,306
Rhode Island	12,394	19,030	422	928
South Carolina	69,890	21,733
Tennessee	133,258	124,078	957	1,131
Texas	223,208	88,353	3,321	3,511
Vermont	17,342	38,411	785	1,612
Virginia	145,497	139,356	..	143
West Virginia	67,331	63,913	805	927
Wisconsin	146,477	161,157	4,598	7,656
Total	4,913,901	4,847,659	133,880	150,633
Plurality	66,242			

CLEVELAND'S CIVIL SERVICE VIEWS

A LETTER BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT TO THE NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE.

The officers of the National Civil Service Reform League, of which George William Curtis is President, addressed the following letter to President-elect Cleveland:

"SIR: We have the honor to address you on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, an association composed of citizens of all parties, whose sole purpose is indicated by its name, and which takes no part whatever in party controversy. The vast increase in the number of persons engaged in the civil service and the grave mischiefs and dangers arising from the general proscription in the service which for half a century has followed a change of party control of the national administration have produced so profound an impression upon the public mind that the first effective steps toward reform were taken with the co-operation of both parties in the passage of the reform act of January 16, 1883.

"The abuses which that act seeks to correct, however, are so strongly entrenched in the traditions and usages of both parties that there is naturally widespread anxiety lest the party change in the National Executive effected by the late election should show them to be insuperable. But believing, as we do, that the reformed system cannot be held to be securely established until it has safely passed the ordeal of such party change, and recalling with satisfaction and confidence your public expressions favorable to reform, and your official acts as the Chief Executive of the State of New York, we confidently commend this cause to your patriotic care in the exercise of the great power with which the American people have entrusted you."

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

To this letter Governor Cleveland replied as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Your communication, dated December 20, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, has been received.

"That a practical reform in the civil service is demanded is abundantly established by the fact that a statute referred to in your communication to secure such a result has been passed in Congress with the assent of both political parties, and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people, calling for the fair and honest enforcement of the law which has thus been enacted. I regard myself pledged to this because my conception of the true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be in good faith and, without evasion, enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done.

"I am not unmindful of the fact, to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that recent party change in the national executive may demonstrate

that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know that they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

NO REMOVALS FOR PARTY CAUSE.

"There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed solely on partisan grounds and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because instead of being decent public servants they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management.

"The lessons of the past should be unlearned and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness, and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service. If I were addressing none but party friends I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the coming administration is to be Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that while Democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office not embraced within the civil service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment.

"Very respectfully yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND."

—OLD ESTABLISHED—
HARVEY'S
OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.



**THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE OYSTER
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 IN THE UNITED STATES.**

*EVERY BRAND OF SALT WATER OYSTER REPRESENT-
 ING THE AMERICAN WATERS.*

THE BEST CONDUCTED RESTAURANT IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ Visitors to our City will find the far-famed reputation of this Saloon
 fully sustained. Every Luxury in season. Polite attention. Reason-
 able Prices. Oysters furnished of all flavors for Dinner Parties.

HARVEY & HOLDEN, Proprietors,

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**1016, COR. PENNA. AVE. AND ELEVENTH ST.,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Washington City Guide.

LOCATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND POINTS OF INTEREST.

- United States Capitol—Pennsylvania Avenue and New Jersey Avenue.
United States Treasury—Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, N. W.
White House—Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixteenth Street, N. W.
State, War, and Navy Departments—Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Corcoran Art Gallery—(Open Daily: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Free)—Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Winder's Building, containing Army Ordnance Museum—Seventeenth and F Streets, N. W.
Department of Justice—(formerly Freedmen's Bank Building)—Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Treasury.
Quartermaster-General's Office—Southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, N. W.
Pension Office—Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street, N. W.
Pension Office Branch—Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth Street, N. W.
New Pension Office Building (Not yet completed)—Judiciary Square, G between Fourth and Fifth Streets, N. W.
Department of Agriculture—Mall between Washington Monument and Smithsonian Institution, and facing Thirteenth Street, W.
Washington National Monument—Mall south of White House and west of Fourteenth Street, S. W.
Smithsonian Institution—In Grounds from Seventh to Twelfth Streets W. and B Street N. to B Street S., facing Tenth Street W.
National Museum—In Smithsonian Grounds, just southeast of that building.
Department of the Interior and Patent Office—F and Seventh Streets, N. W.
Post Office Department—F and Seventh Streets, N. W.
Army Medical Museum—(formerly Ford's Theatre, where President Lincoln was assassinated)—Tenth Street W., between E and F Street, N.
Naval Observatory—Foot of Twenty-fourth Street W., south of Pennsylvania Avenue.
Government Printing Office—North Capitol and H Streets N.
City Hall—Louisiana and Indiana Avenues, fronting Four-and-a-half Street W.
Arsenal—Potomac River, gate foot of Four-and-a-half Street W.
Navy Yard—Anacostia River, gate foot of Eighth Street E.
Marine Barracks—Eighth Street E., between G and I Streets S.
Botanical Gardens—Pennsylvania Avenue and First Street, N. W.
Masonic Temple—Corner of Ninth and F Streets, N. W.
Odd-Fellows' Hall—Seventh Street W., between E and F Streets N.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Mall between Washington Monument and Agricultural Department.
Census Office—1214 F Street, N. W.
Armory National Rifles—G between Ninth and Tenth Streets, N. W.
Armory Washington Light Infantry—Fifteenth Street W., south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Albough's Grand Opera House—Fifteenth Street W., just south of Pennsylvania Avenue.
 National Theatre—E Street N. between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets W.
 Ford's Opera House—Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street, N. W.
 Herzog's Museum, late Lincoln Hall—corner Ninth and D Streets, N. W.
 Dime Museum—Pennsylvania Avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets W.
 Theatre Comique—Corner Eleventh and C Streets, N. W. (Ladies do not frequent this house).

STREET CARS.

Fare for each person on all lines, 5 cents.

Tickets are sold by driver or conductor of all cars, 6 for 25 cents, *good on any line*

Small one-horse cars run over a part of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad, viz.: to and fro between the east front of the Capitol and Eighteenth Street W. by way of Pennsylvania Avenue. Fare, 3 cents.

Washington and Georgetown Railroad—Starts at Georgetown, corner of High Street, down Bridge Street, across Rock Creek, east along Pennsylvania Avenue, passing circle containing Mills' statue of Washington; Corcoran Gallery; State, War, and Navy Departments; President's House, Lafayette Square, containing Mills' equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson; Department of Justice (*halting at Fifteenth Street, where transfers are given to Fourteenth-Street Branch*), Fifteenth Street, past Riggs House and Treasury Department; again down Pennsylvania Avenue by Willard's and other hotels, and through the principal business portion of the city, crossing Seventh Street W. at Center Market, (*where transfers are given to Seventh-Street Branch going north toward Boundary Street or south to Potomac River*), past Botanical Gardens to Naval Monument, (*here transfers are given to branch running to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot*), ascending south side of Capitol Hill, continuing along B Street S. to Pennsylvania Avenue, turning into Eighth Street E., past the Marine Barracks to Navy Yard gate. Returning, same route and conditions.

Fourteenth-Street Branch—Starts at New York Avenue and Fifteenth Street W., out Fourteenth Street to Boundary, passing Franklin Square and Thomas statue. Returning, same route. Transfers given to and from main or Avenue line. Connects with cars to Mount Pleasant, every half hour. Fare, 3 cents additional.

Seventh-street Branch—Starts at Boundary, and runs due south across the city along Seventh Street W., passing Mount Vernon Square, Patent and Post Offices, Odd-Fellow's Hall, crossing Pennsylvania Avenue at Center Market and City Post Office, (*where transfers are given to the main or Avenue line*), continuing across the Mall, past the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, to the wharves of the Mount Vernon, Norfolk, and other steamers, and Alexandria Ferry. Returning, same route.

Metropolitan Railway—Leaving Georgetown, where it makes a circuit of West, High, Fayette, Second, Dumbarton, and Montgomery Streets, passing near Georgetown College, Academy of the Visitation, High Service Reservoir, and Oak Hill Cemetery, over Rock Creek to P Street N., thence along Connecticut Avenue, amidst the palatial residences of the West End, including that of the British Minister; along Seventeenth Street W. to H. Street N., Fourteenth Street to F, passing Willard's and the Ebbitt House, crossing Ninth Street, (*where transfers are given to the Ninth-street Branch*) past the Patent and Post Offices, to Fifth Street, to Louisiana Avenue, passing Judiciary Square, City Hall, and Lincoln Monument; Indiana Avenue to C Street, by the Baltimore and Ohio depot to Delaware Avenue, to B Street N., to First Street E., thence along East Capitol Street to Lincoln Park. Returning, same route going west, except along New Jersey Avenue and D Street instead of Indiana Avenue.

Cars also leave the west front of the State, War, and Navy Departments at convenient intervals, connecting with above line at Seventeenth and H Streets.

Ninth-street Branch—Starts at northern terminus of Seventh Street W., (*where it connects with Silver Springs Branch*), diverging to Ninth Street, thence south, passing Mount Vernon Square, Masonic Temple, Patent and Post Offices, at F Streets, (*where trans-*

fers are given to main line east or west,) thence to B Street, passing Center Market and Baltimore and Potomac depot, Sixth Street to Missouri Avenue, to Four-and-a-half Street, thence to the Arsenal gate and steamboat wharves, Potomac River. Returning by same route.

Silver Springs Branch—Starts from northern terminus of Ninth-street Branch, following Seventh-street road, past Howard University and Schuetzen Park to entrance to grounds of Soldiers' Home. Returning, same route.

Columbia Railway—Starts at Fifteenth Street W., southeast of Treasury Department, along New York Avenue to its intersection with Massachusetts Avenue at Seventh Street, thence on Massachusetts Avenue to H Street N., past the Government Printing Office to Boundary, and beginning of Baltimore Turnpike and Benning's Bridge road. Returning, same route.

North Capitol and O Street, (or Belt) Railroad—Starts from Maryland Avenue and Four-and-a-half Street, thence E. to First W., north to G Street, west to Fourth Street, north to P Street, west to Eleventh Street, south to E Street N., west to Fourteenth Street, south to Ohio Avenue, east to Twelfth Street, south to Virginia Avenue, and east to starting point. Returning, same route, except passing east over O instead of P Street.

This line also has short connecting roads running to the Centre Market, Potomac River steamboat wharves, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Washington Monument.

Anacostia Railroad—Starting from foot of Seventh Street, along M Street S., past Navy Yard gate, to Twelfth Street E., and over the Anacostia Bridge to Uniontown and the Government Hospital for the Insane. Returning, same route. Transfers to and from Avenue Line or Seventh-street Branch Washington and Georgetown Railroad, 3 cents.

Herdic Coaches are running from the Navy Yard, *via* Pennsylvania Avenue, to Twenty-second and G Streets, N. W. Fare 5, cents; six tickets for 25 cents. Horse-car tickets are also received as fare.

Herdic Cabs are run to any part of the city. Fare, 25 cents, within one mile; 75 cents per hour for one passenger; \$1.00 per hour for more than one. Stands, East Capitol front and Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street N. W.

RULES AND RATES OF FARE ESTABLISHED BY LAW FOR HACKS, CABS, OR OTHER VEHICLES FOR HIRE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	BET. 5 A. M., AND 12.30 A. M.	BET. 12.30 A. M., AND 5 A. M.
For one or two passengers in a one-horse vehicle.	Per hour, 75 cents. Per trip, 75 cents.	Per hour, \$1.12. Per trip, \$1.12.
For one or two passengers, four-seated vehicle drawn by two horses, within the city.	Per hour, \$1.50. Per trip, exceeding 1 mile, \$1.00.	Per hour, \$2.25. Per trip, exceeding 1 mile, \$1.50.

And for each additional passenger, 50 cents.

One mile or less, one-half these rates.

	Per hour, \$1.50. Per trip, exceeding 1 mile, \$2.00.	Per hour, \$2.25. Per trip, exceeding 1 mile, \$3.00.
For one or two passengers, four-seated vehicle drawn by two horses from Washington to or from Georgetown. .		

And for each additional passenger 50 cents.

One mile or less, one-half these rates.

One-horse vehicle does not include buggies and phaetons.

In all cases where a vehicle is not engaged by the hour, it will be considered as being engaged by the trip.

If there should be an overcharge, drive to the nearest police station, where officers in charge will immediately decide the case.

The driver is required by law to present a card containing the above rules to every passenger before or upon entering his vehicle.

SUBURBS.

- Soldiers' Home—About three miles north of the Capitol; reached by a delightful drive *via* North Capitol Street and Glenwood Road, or by Seventh and Fourteenth Streets W.
- Arlington and National Cemetery—On Virginia shore of Potomac, reached *via* Georgetown and Aqueduct Bridge.
- Fort Myer—(post for instruction in army signaling)—Virginia, short distance northwest of Arlington.
- Georgetown College—(Catholic, founded 1789)—West end of Georgetown.
- Aqueduct Bridge—Connecting Georgetown with Virginia shore, on which the Alexandria Canal crosses the Potomac.
- Howard University—North end of Seventh Street W.
- Alexandria, Virginia—(founded 1748)—Reached by Ferry Boats running hourly from foot of Seventh Street. Fare, 25 cents round trip.
- Great Falls of the Potomac—Fourteen miles west of Washington and Georgetown, over a drive amidst scenery of the most romantic character, with the Potomac and Little Falls on the left.
- Cabin John Bridge—(largest stone arch in the world, 220 feet, with $57\frac{1}{2}$ feet rise)—About eight miles from Washington, on road to Great Falls, passing the receiving and distributing reservoirs of Potomac Water Works.
- Bladensburg—(famous dueling ground)—Six miles northeast of Washington on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or by Baltimore turnpike.
- Mount Vernon—(Home and Tomb of Washington)—Fifteen miles down Potomac River, by Steamer, leaving foot of Seventh Street, Daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. Fare, \$1.00, round trip, including admission to house and grounds. Returns to Washington by 4 P. M.
- Insane Asylum—About two miles from Navy Yard gate, *via* Anacostia Railroad.
- Mount Pleasant—One mile beyond Northern Terminus of Fourteenth Street, and reached by horse cars.

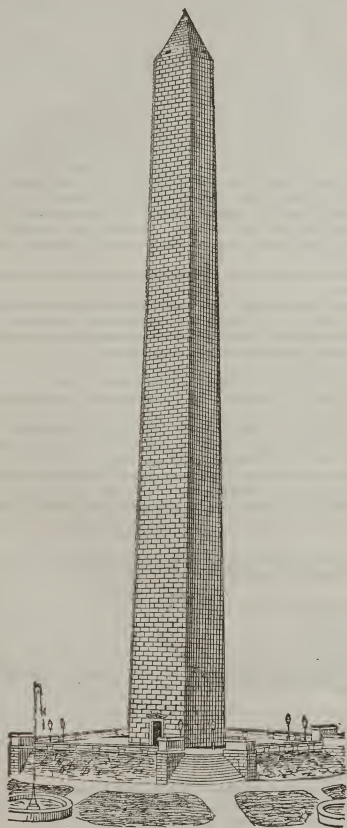
THE SYSTEM OF NUMBERING HOUSES, &c.

Numbers are displayed over the entrances to all houses, and the decimal system, as adopted in Philadelphia, is used—one hundred numbers being allotted to each square or block—commencing at First Street W. running west, First Street E. running east, A Street N. running north, and A Street S. running south. The odd numbers are always on the right hand side going from the Capitol and the even numbers on the left hand side. The city is divided into four quarters, or sections: Northeast and Northwest, Southeast and Southwest, the streets being designated accordingly; those running north and south numerically, and those running east and west by the letters of the alphabet, the dividing lines being North and South Capitol Streets, running on a line due north and south from the Capitol and East Capitol Street and a continuation on the same west of the Capitol, running due east and west.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

On August 7, 1783, the Continental Congress passed a resolution, providing for an equestrian statue of George Washington where the seat of government should be established. Subsequently, Dec. 24, 1799, it was resolved that a marble monument should be erected at Washington, and in May, 1800, a resolution passed the House of Representatives, appropriating \$100,000 to begin the work; but the Senate failed to concur.

Citizens of Washington finally took charge of the matter, and in 1833 formed an association for the erection of a great National Monument to the memory of Washington, invoking the aid of the people of the United States in raising the necessary funds—individual subscriptions to be limited to one dollar. Slow progress was made, and in 1847 but \$87,000 had been raised. It was however determined to initiate the work, and in January, 1848, Congress authorized the Washington Monument Society to erect the monument upon any unoccupied portion of the public grounds; the site selected was that upon which the finished shaft now stands, being the same as that chosen by Major L'. Enfant, and approved by General Washington, for a proposed statue in honor of the American Revolution.



The Washington Monument.

On the 4th of July, 1848, the cornerstone was laid in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators from all parts of the country, a magnificent oration being delivered on the occasion by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

Between 1848 and 1854, the Society expended \$230,000 on the obelisk, and a height of 170 feet was attained, which was increased to 174 feet, where it remained until 1876, when, by resolution passed August 22, Congress assumed charge of the work, and created a Joint Commission for the completion of the monument, making the necessary appropriation, which has been since continued annually.

Before resuming work on the old shaft, the foundation was strengthened by placing under it an additional mass of cement concrete to a depth of 12 feet 4 inches, and extending 23 feet 3 inches beyond the old foundation. The weight of the mass thus worked under was 32,176 tons. Owing to deterioration from exposure and lapse of time, it was also found necessary to remove the upper courses of stone of the old work, down to a level of 152 feet from bed of foundation. The erection of the obelisk was then resumed from this point, August 7, 1880, and has continued without interruption during the building season, under the supervision of Col. T. L. Casey, Engineer Officer in charge. The shaft was completed by the setting of the cap-stone, with appropriate ceremonies, and securing the aluminium point which rests above it, on the 6th of Dec., 1884.

On Saturday, the 21st of February (the 22d falling on Sunday) the dedication of the Monument took place.

The Marshal of the day having during the morning concentrated the Civic Societies and Troops on the ground, the following Order of Ceremonies was observed at the base of the Monument, commencing at 12 o'clock, Senator John Sherman, Chairman of the Commission authorized by Joint Resolution of May 13, 1884, presiding:

1. Music.
2. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Suter, of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.
3. Remarks by W. W. Corcoran, first Vice-President of the Washington Monument Society.
4. Appropriate Masonic Ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.
5. Remarks by Col. T. L. Casey, Engineer of the Joint Commission, turning the completed structure over to the President of the United States.
6. Acceptance by the President for the people of the United States, and dedication to the memory of General George Washington.

Concluding with music, during which the procession was formed in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, Marshal of the Day, with a Chief of Staff, and an Aid from every State and Territory.

The Military Escort.

Brigade of Artillery.
 Brigade of Infantry.
 Naval Brigade.
 Battalion of Marines.
 Chartered Military Organizations, (taking precedence by the dates of their charters, and temporarily organized in regiments and brigades).

The Civic Procession.

Congressional Commission.
 Members and Ex-Members of the Joint Commission for the completion of the Monument.
 The Engineer of the Monument and detail of Workmen.
 The Washington Monument Society.
 The President of the United States and the Orator of the Day.
 President and Vice-President elect of the United States.
 Ex-Presidents of the United States.
 Judges of the Supreme Court.
 The Diplomatic Corps.

Governors of States and their respective staffs, (taking precedence in the order of admission of their States into the Union.

The Senate and House of Representatives.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Society of Cincinnati.

The Masonic Fraternity, with other organizations which officially contributed stones or money for the erection of the Monument.

Citizens of States and Territories, with civic organizations from those States, without partisan flags or emblems, each State and Territory taking precedence in the order of its admission into the Union.

Other military organizations.

The Fire Department of the District of Columbia and visiting firemen.

The column, then, passing around the Monument, proceeded by the way of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania Avenue to the western entrance to the capitol grounds, where it was reviewed by the President of the United States, and continuing past the north-ern end to the east front of the capitol was dismissed as the various organizations arrived.

Those having tickets then proceeded to their seats in the House of Representatives, or to the places assigned them as follows :

The members of the Senate to the Senate Chamber, Representatives to the Hall of the House, the Judiciary to the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps to the Senators' Withdrawing Room, the President, Ex-President, the Cabinet, the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect, to the President's Room.

The following order of arrangements and proceedings at the capitol were then carried out :

The House being in session, and notification to that effect having been given to the Senate, the Senate in a body, preceded by the President, ex-Presidents, the Cabinet, the President-elect, the Vice President-elect, the judiciary and diplomatic corps were conducted to the hall of the House of Representatives, where the President of the Senate, occupying the Speaker's chair presided, the Speaker of the House being seated at the left, the other officers of the Senate and of the House occupying seats on the floor at the right and left of the Speaker.

The following order of exercises concluded the ceremony :

Prayer by the Rev. S. A. Wallis, of Pohick church, near Mount Vernon, Va. Music. Oration by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, read by the Hon. John D. Long, a Representative from Massachusetts. Music. Oration by the Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia. Benediction by the Rev. John S. Lindsay, chaplain of the House of Representatives. Music.

Salutes of one hundred guns from the navy yard, the artillery head-quarters, and several men-of-war anchored in the Potomac, were fired, and in the evening there was a magnificent display of fireworks near the monument.

The height of the shaft from the foundation to the point at the top is 555 feet 4 inches.

Depth of foundation below the shaft 36 feet 8 inches.

At the base of the obelisk it is 55 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and the walls 15 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick.

At the 500 feet mark, where the pyramidal top begins, it is 34 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and the wall 18 inches thick.

The amount thus far expended has been \$230,000 by the Monument Society, and \$900,000 appropriated by Congress. Aggregate, \$1,130,000.

A design for the base of the monument and its approaches has not yet been decided upon, but the cost of this work is variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000 in addition to the expenditure already incurred.

Material of old foundation, blue gneiss rubble masonry—since strengthened by the addition of concrete.

Material of monument, heavy blocks of crystal marble from Maryland laid in regular courses 2 feet high, backed to required thickness by similar blocks of granite.

The interior faces of the walls are perpendicular ; the outer surface recedes one-half an inch to the foot.

An iron staircase lines the interior, and an elevator for mounting to the summit is also provided.

There have been contributed by the various States of the Union, from time to time, blocks of native stone, or ore, artistically carved with their respective coats-of-arms, and bearing suitable inscriptions, which it is designed to insert in the interior walls of the monument, just above the platforms on the east and west faces, (which are 20 feet apart,) at the height of the eye. These blocks are mostly of a uniform size, 4 feet by 2 feet, and 6 inches thick. They will be fastened to the walls by bolts, etc. Many foreign governments have also donated memorial blocks, namely: Greece, Turkey, Brazil, China, Japan, Switzerland, Bremen, and the Governor and Commune of some of the islands in the Grecian Archipelago. Besides which, many blocks have also been donated by municipal corporations, religious bodies, and secret organizations. The blocks, or tablets, not already placed on the walls may be seen in the lapidarium, a low wooden building near the monument.

GEDNEY HOUSE.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.

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NEW YORK.

Rooms \$1 Per Day and Upwards.

ELEGANT AND FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

BOWERS BROS., Proprietors.

Prominent Churches.

THEIR LOCATION AND PASTORS.

(Usual hours of service, 11 A. M., 3 and 7.30 P. M.)

BAPTIST.

Calvary,	H and 8th Streets, N. W.,	Rev. S. H. Greene.
E Street,	E near 6th Street, N. W.,	" D. W. Faunce.
Fifth,	D near 4½ Street, S. W.,	" C. C. Meador.
First,	13th between G and H Streets, N. W.,	" J. H. Cuthbert.
Metropolitan,	A and 6th Streets, N. E.,	" W. M. Ingersoll.
North,	14th between R and S Streets, N. W.,	" ————

CATHOLIC.

Immaculate Conception,	8th and N Streets, N. W.,	Rev. S. F. Ryan.
St. Aloysius,	N. Capitol and I Streets, N. W.,	" John J. Murphy.
St. Dominic's,	6th and E Streets, S. W.,	" P. C. Coll.
St. Matthew's,	15th and H Streets, N. W.,	" P. L. Chapelle.
St. Patrick's,	10th between F and G Streets, N. W.,	" J. A. Walter.
St. Stephen's,	Penna. Ave. and 25th Street, N. W.,	" J. McNally.
Trinity,	36th Street, Georgetown,	" S. A. Kelly.
St. Augustine's, (Colored),	15th between L and M Streets, N. W.,	" M. J. Walsh.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Christian Church,	Vermont Ave. bet. N and O Sts., N. W.,	Rev. F. D. Power.
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CONGREGATIONAL.

First,	10th and G Streets, N. W.,	—————
Tabernacle,	9th and B Streets, S. W.,	—————

EPISCOPAL.

Ascension,	Mass. Ave. and 12th Street, N. W.,	Rev. J. H. Elliott.
Christ Church,	G between 6th and 7th Streets, S. E.,	" C. C. Andrews.
Christ Church,	O and 31st Streets, Georgetown,	" A. R. Stuart.
Epiphany,	G bet. 13th and 14th Streets, N. W.,	" Bishop Paret.
Grace,	D and 9th Streets, S. W.,	" F. C. Lee.
Holy Cross,	Mass. Ave. and 18th Street, N. W.,	" J. A. Harrold.
Incarnation,	12th and N Streets, N. W.,	" J. L. Townsend.
St. Andrew's,	14th and Corcoran Streets, N. W.,	" J. B. Perry.
St. John's,	16th and H Streets, N. W.,	" W. A. Leonard.
St. Mark's,	A and 3d Streets, S. E.,	" A. F. Steele.
St. Paul's,	23d bet. Penna. Ave. and I St., N. W.,	" W. M. Barker.
St. Paul's,	Rock Creek, near Soldier's Home,	" J. A. Buck.
Trinity,	3d and C Streets, N. W.,	" T. G. Addison.

FRIENDS.

Friends' Meeting House,	I bet. 18th and 19th Streets, N. W.,	—————
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HEBREW.

Adas Israel,
Hebrew Reform,

6th and G Streets, N. W.,
8th bet. H and I Streets, N. W.,

Rev. J. W. Samuels.
" L. Stern.

LUTHERAN.

Reformation,
Memorial,
Trinity,
Grace,
St. Paul's,

Penna. Ave. and 2d Street, S. E.,
N and 14th Streets, N. W.,
4th and E Streets, N. W.,
13th and Corcoran Streets, N. W.,
11th and H Streets, N. W.,

" W. E. Parsons.
" J. G. Butler.
" W. C. A. Luebker.
" E. G. Tressell.
" S. Domer.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Dumbarton,
Foundry,
Grace,
Hamlin's,
McKendree,
Metropolitan,
Mount Zion,
Ryland Chapel,
Twelfth Street,
Waugh Chapel,
Wesley Chapel,
Mount Vernon,

Dumbarton Ave. and 32d Street, N. W., Rev. W. A. McKenney.
14th and G Streets, N. W., " Dr. H. R. Naylor.
9th and S Streets, N. W., " H. S. France.
9th and P Streets, N. W., " J. M. Price.
Mass. Ave. bet. 9th and 10th Sts., N. W., " W. S. Edwards.
4½ and C Streets, N. W., " E. D. Huntley.
15th and R Streets, N. W., " — Ackerman.
10th and D Streets, S. W., " — Chapman.
12th and E Streets, S. E., " J. H. Ryland.
2d and A Streets, N. E., " Dr. Baer.
5th and F Streets, N. W., " R. Norris.
K and 8th Streets, N. W., " S. K. Cox.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

First,
Ninth,
North Carolina Avenue,

Virginia Ave. near 5th Street, S. E.,
9th between E and F Streets, N. W.,
8th and B Streets, S. E.,

Rev. J. W. Gray.
" J. L. Mills.
" J. Neepier.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Assembly,
Central,
First,
Fourth,
Metropolitan,
New York Avenue,
North,
Sixth,
Western,
Westminster,

I and 5th Streets, N. W.,
I and 3d Streets, N. W.,
4½ bet. C and D Streets, N. W.,
9th bet. G and H Streets, N. W.,
4th and B Streets, S. E.,
N. Y. Ave. and H Street, N. W.,
N bet. 9th and 10th Streets, N. W.,
6th and Maryland Ave., S. W.,
H bet. 19th and 20th Streets, N. W.,
7th bet. D and E Streets, S. W.,

Rev. G. O. Little.
" A. W. Pitzer.
" B. Sunderland.
" J. T. Kelley.
" J. Chester.
" W. A. Bartlett.
" C. B. Ramsdell.
" F. H. Burdick.
" T. S. Wynkoop.
" B. F. Bittering.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

New Jerusalem,

North Capitol Street near B,

Rev. Jabez Fox.

UNITARIAN.

All Soul's,

14th and L Streets, N. W.,

Rev. R. R. Shippen.

UNIVERSALIST.

First,

13th and L Streets, N. W.,

Rev. A. Kent.

FRED. W. EVANS'

DINING ROOMS,

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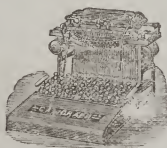
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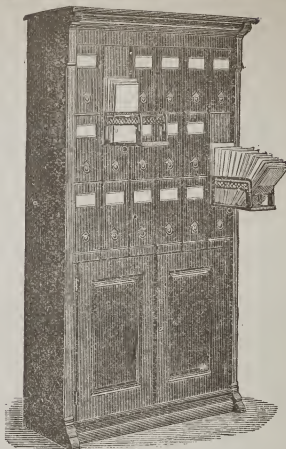
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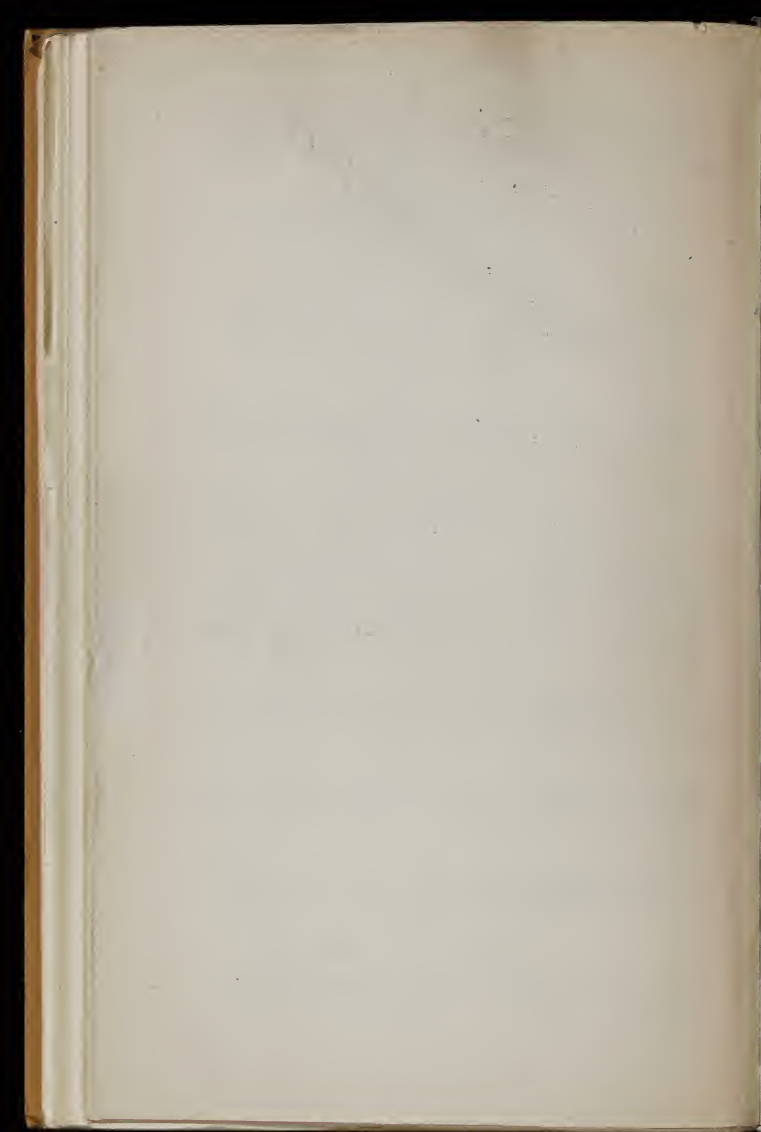
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